

## 'PEKING OFFERED \$10,000 REWARD FOR MY CAPTURE' —Alleged Rebel in Court

Accused of Counterfeiting,  
Tsen Dah-pen Takes  
Stand in Defense

WARNED BY POLICE

After An Attempt on His  
Life Was Advised  
To Flee

Tsen Dah-pen, the rebel leader before the Mixed Court on a charge of counterfeiting Hupeh banknotes, took the stand yesterday afternoon in his own behalf. He declared that loaned books were the things that led to his capture after years spent evading the detectives of the Chinese government. He lent some of his law books to a friend who lived in the International Settlement, he said. Having been warned by the French Police that he ought to leave the country for his own safety after an attack had been made on his life, Tsen left his home in Frenchtown and went to the house of his friend to get the books in preparation for his flight to Japan.

His friend was not at home, he said, and since it grew late while he waited, he decided to sleep that night in his friend's bed. The next morning he, with Moo Toong-hai, the other accused, was arrested.

Tsen said that he heard at one time that the government had put a reward of \$10,000 on his head and that this was later increased.

The examination of Tsang Hui-sz, wife of Tsen, was continued at yesterday's hearing. After she finished her story on the stand she retired to a point just behind the reporters' benches and in easy earshot of Mr. G. D. Musso, who is prosecuting the case for the Chinese government. There she was heard to buzz and whisper under her breath. It soon became evident that she was not talking to herself but at Mr. Musso. The attorney was cross-examining the woman's husband at the time. Finally he turned, looked over to where she stood and said to the court:

"The wife of the accused is standing over there. For some time she has been saying things far from pleasant to me."

He added that he realized what the trial meant for her, but that her remarks were very disturbing. The assessor didn't have to make any order. When the friends of the prisoner saw that it was she the attorney referred to, they opened a way for her and the tiny Chinese woman melted hastily into the crowd.

Mr. J. W. Rice represented the accused and Mr. K. E. Newman watched the case on behalf of the police. Mr. Perkins, the American assessor, and Magistrate Waung were on the bench.

Tsen, on direct examination, said that on December 5 an attempt was made to assassinate him at his home in Frenchtown. The men had revolvers and they wounded one of his servants before they were repulsed. Soon after the attack Tsen said that he moved to another house in the same alleyway for fear of other attempts against his life.

"After that," said the witness, "I was warned to leave Shanghai because my life was in danger."

"Who warned you?" asked Mr. Rice.

"The French Police. A notice was sent to me by the chief of detectives."

"Did the notice say you must leave or that it was better for you to leave?"

"The notice said I must go or I would be in danger."

Tsen then said that he started preparations for escaping to Japan. He had lent some law books to a friend named Waung Chu-yen, whom he had met in Hankow. Waung had told him that he was always at home at night. About 7 o'clock on the 15th he went to Waung's home in the settlement. Waung was not there. He waited two hours and at the end of that time he decided to leave but found that the gate of the alley-

(Continued on Page 2)

## Spanish Pretender Is Captured in Austria



Don Jaime of Bourbon

Paris, December 9.—The Journal says Don Jaime of Bourbon, Pretender to the Spanish throne, has again been arrested in Austria.

According to this account, Don Jaime, who had been living in Italy, requested permission of Emperor Francis Joseph to visit his estate at Frohsdorf, Austria. It is said that this permission was granted, but the day after his arrival at Frohsdorf, he was placed under arrest, to be held in restraint until the end of the war. He has been informed, the story adds, that any officer who visits him will be dismissed immediately from the army. Don Jaime was arrested at Frohsdorf last year for addressing to his partisans an appeal to side with France in the war. He was released on condition that he leave the country.

## Russians Check Many Attempts by Germans To Retake Chortoriisk

Strive to Prevent Tsar Advancing  
on Strategic Railway  
Center of Kovel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 10. The extreme flanks of our south-western front continue to be the scenes of desperate fighting. On the northern flank, the Russians captured Chortoriisk on Russian Christmas Day.

The following day, a large force of Germans re-took the village, after severe street fighting, but they were immediately driven out, since when the village has remained in the hands of the Russians, who have repulsed repeated attacks made by the enemy to regain the position and to prevent the Russian advance towards Kovel, a strategic German railway center.

On the southern flank, the Germans and Austrians attacked from Bayan, in immediate proximity to the Russian and Rumanian frontiers, their purpose being to force a wedge between the Russians and the Rumanian frontier and to turn the flank of the Russian forces, which have occupied Sadagura, a commanding position five miles north-east of Czernowitz. The enemy's attempt to advance was stopped by Russian fire.

Competent military authorities consider the general position entirely satisfactory. The Russians have cleared the enemy from the eastern bank of the Strypa along a front of 35 miles. As a result of past experience, the Russians are strongly fortifying the positions they have captured, rendering their advance slow but sure.

Supplementing the official announcement of the Black Sea engagement between a Russian battleship, which is not named and the German battle-cruiser Goeben, authoritative sources state that the fight lasted for 25 minutes, during which time several shots struck the Goeben, which thereupon turned and fled towards the Bosphorus.

## Armed Chinese Bands Raid Southern Customs Stations

Foreigners in Charge Not Interfered with; Cadet Who  
Led Chaocho Mutiny Is Executed

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, January 11.—Armed gangs of Chinese yesterday attacked and looted Lungtsunhu, a Chinese Customs station near the Shunohun river and held up Mr. Harrison, the officer in charge of the station.

Shatau station, seven miles distant from Lungtsunhu, of which Mr. Cooper is the officer in charge, was also attacked. There were no casualties in either of the raids.

Chaocho Cadet Executed

Local Chinese papers yesterday printed the report that Chen Ko-chun, the Naval Cadet who caused the mutiny on the cruiser Chaocho, was executed at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Western fort by shooting. An order to that effect was wired by the naval department in accordance with a mandate dated the 7th instant.

According to the China Times, the Peking Government intends to despatch the troops in Hunan, Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Honan and Mukden to support the troops sent to suppress Yunnan but there are fears that they may not obey and thus a wire has been sent to all provinces to ask their respective views.

According to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), the Yunnan Government has negotiated with the Salt Commissioner of Yunnan officially that the revenue of salt is in security of the Quintuple Loan and if the sum hitherto paid by the Central Government as contribution to the funds of the armies in the province of Yunnan, namely the sum of \$125,000, be paid out of the revenue of salt in Yunnan to the Government of Yunnan it will be quite satisfactory; but if not the whole revenue of salt will be confiscated. The Salt Commissioner has asked for instructions from the Peking Government about it. The Peking Government has been obliged to consent to the proposition.

\$10,000 for General's Head  
The Chung Hua Tsai Pao says that the Republican Army at Canton has offered a sum of \$10,000 for the head of General Liang Chi-kuang. The notice warns that in case Governor Chang Min-chi does repent and joins with the Republican Army, a similar prize will be offered for his head.

A Letter from Yunnan

Khung Chen-pien, who took an active part in the Second Revolution, has sent the following letter from Yunnan to one of his friends in Shanghai:

"I was accompanied by Messrs. Li Lieh-chun and Hsiung Keh-wu (an

Anhui rebel) and arrived in this province on December 17. Mr. Hsiung and I were guests of Mr. Teng Tai-chung and Mr. Li stayed at Mr. Huang Yu-cheng's house. On the evening of December 18, General Tung Chih-yao, the Chiangchun of Yunnan, who said that the situation was bad and that all classes oppose the monarchy, came to Mr. Li's house and asked to have a conference at the Temple Chung-lich to which he invited all of us and also Mr. Fong Shen-tau.

"To this we agreed and among the important Yunnan officers who attended were Commanders Huang Yu-cheng, Li Tai-king, Teng Tai-chung and Yang Ching. The meeting was wholly devoted to the discussion of military affairs, and diplomatic and financial questions. On the 20th some of the foreign consuls in Yunnan city called at the Yamen and one of them said to General Tang: 'If you do this you will make us know that China possesses men who are gifted with the independent spirit.'"

"On the 22nd, the 3rd and 4th battalions of infantry were despatched to the Yunnan front. At the same time, tidings were received to the effect that the Chinese merchants in the South Islands had given a sum of \$50,000 for us, and a great quantity of ammunition and arms and also some guns were sent to us.

"On the arrival of Mr. Tsai Ao, Yang Yin-chien, Tai Shen, Liu Yun-hung and Yun Shen-hsiung on the 22nd, a general conference was held in the evening and as a result, all of us decided to send a telegram to the Peking government requesting the dissolution of the monarchy, and also asking that Liang Shih-yi, Yang Tu and 13 other men be executed as an apology to the people. A telegram of the same nature was at the same time addressed to all the provinces inviting their co-operation and asking them to mobilize their armies to punish the Peking government. On the following day, we received replies from many provinces, particularly from the Military Commissioner of Kweichow and Liu Chung-hou and Wu Hsiang-chen of Szechuen, who had expressed their sympathy in favor of our proposal.

"On the 26th noon, Yunnan was declared independent. The day was observed by all as a general holiday. The students had their celebration afternoon and night, singing songs of eulogy. The people gathered together to cry many times and in every part of Yunnan 'Long live the Republic!' and 'Long live the Yunnan Republic.'"

## New Recruiting Boom Under Derby's Scheme

With Re-opening of Groups  
Brittishers Everywhere  
Hasten to Attest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—There has been a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Reginald McKenna and Mr. Walter Runciman attended. It is understood that the chief topic was the Labor position in regard to compulsory service.

The re-opening of the groups has already met with a good response and many men are attesting throughout the country.

## 'GRAND OLD MAN OF BRITISH JOURNALISM'

Newspapers Lavish in Tribute  
To Late Proprietor Of  
Daily Telegraph

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The newspapers pay warm tribute to the memory of Lord Burnham, "the Grand Old Man of British Journalism." The King and Queen have telegraphed an expression of their sympathy to the family.

Lieut-Colonel F. N. Charrington announces that he will stand for election at Mile End, caused by the succession of the Hon. Harry Lawson, M. P., to his father's title. He will canvass as a Patriotic Independent, in favor of the Military Compulsion Bill.

## Explosion at Du Pont Works Kills 6 People

Alleged Outside Influences Responsible for Disaster At  
Carney's Point

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Philadelphia, January 10.—There has been a terrific explosion at the Du Pont munition works at Carney's Point. Six persons were killed and many injured. It is asserted that outside influences were responsible, but details are lacking, as the telegraphs are interrupted.

The cause of the explosion is being investigated.

## RUSSIANS WIN ANOTHER BIG VICTORY IN PERSIA

Defeat Large Rebel Force At  
Assadabad; Two German Officers Among Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Teheran, January 10.—The Russians have gained another important success, defeating a large rebel force at Assadabad. The prisoners taken included two German officers. The Shah of Persia very graciously received the General commanding the Russian forces.

## The Weather

Overcast and cold weather. Threats of snow. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 39.4 and the minimum 29.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 48.5 and 40.2.

## Wife of Russian Ambassador Detects Plot



Mme. Bakmeteff

New York, December 9.—The Province Journal, which has brought forth a number of startling statements implicating Austrian Consular agents in plots against American ammunition factories and ships, has published a story implicating C. C. Crowley, arrested in San Francisco, for complicity in explosions on the Pacific coast, and said to have admitted that he was employed by Austrian Consular officials, in a plot to ship cases of dried fruit, laden with bombs on steamers trading between Tacoma and Vladivostok.

According to the story, Crowley applied to Mme. Bakmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to Washington, for credentials to present, free of charge, several cases of fruit to the Russian Red Cross. Crowley is said to have represented himself as an agent of fruit growers.

Mme. Bakmeteff, who is a prominent member of the Russian Red Cross, detected the possibilities for mischief in such a plan and refused to give Crowley the credentials.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE OFFICES SEARCHED

Search Warrant Alleges Documents  
Concealed; Books  
Are Examined

We are informed that officers of the British consulate, acting under a search warrant, made an examination of the books of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., Monday night. The reason named in the warrant was that the concern was concealing documents in contravention of the Enemy Trading Act. Four men served the warrant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and kept up their search through the books until 11 o'clock that night. As to the result of the search no information is available.

## Fire at Astor House Quickly Extinguished

Flames bursting from a room at the Astor House a few minutes before ten o'clock last night caused a short-lived scare. The blaze was in a room on the Astor Road side immediately over the ballroom. The house attendants soon had a stream on the fire which was quickly extinguished.

## GALLIPOLI WITHDRAWAL AN UNPARALLELED FEAT

Asquith Testifies in Parliament;  
Nothing of Use Was Left  
Behind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith expressed extreme gratification at the retirement from Cape Helles without the loss of a single life. Ten out of the eleven guns which were abandoned were worn-out 15-pounders and were rendered unfit for further service. All stores and reserve ammunition which could not be removed were burnt. These operations, combined with those at Suvla, are without parallel in military and naval history and are achievements of which the Commanders, officers and men of both services may well be proud. The retirement from Gallipoli deserves and will receive the profound gratitude of the King and country and will take an imperishable place in national history.

The King will be advised that General Sir Charles Monro, Admiral de Robeck, General Wemyss, General Birdwood, General Davies and other officers should receive special recognition.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN WEST ON VAST SCALE IS FAILURE

Of Far-Reaching Character  
And Intended to Produce  
Important Results

GIGANTIC EFFORT

Hurl Entire Brigade At  
Single Point in the  
French Line

FRACTIONAL GAINS

Occupy Two Small Parts  
Of Some Advanced  
Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated:—The Germans in the Champagne developed an attack, under cover of a violent bombardment with poison-gas shells. They attempted four concentric actions during the day and night on a front of eight kilometers, in the region of Hutte-de-Mesnil.

Everywhere, our fire decimated the enemy and checked their offensive. They only gained a momentary footing at two points of our first line, but a vigorous counter-attack drove them out.

They now occupy only two small parts of some advanced trenches. The communique in the evening stated:—Artillery activity was general on the entire front. There was a violent bombardment on the heights of the Meuse, where some enemy trenches were wrecked.

Stubborn and continued engagements in the Champagne enabled the French to re-occupy nearly all lost ground.

German operations, both as regards numbers and the means employed, were of a far-reaching character and intended to produce important results, which ended in complete failure. An entire brigade was hurled at a single point on the large front.

## Appeal for £70,000 To Repair St. Paul's

Great London Cathedral Suffers  
From Senile Decay; Is In  
Grave Condition

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—St. Paul's is suffering from "senile decay" and the building is in a graver condition than ever, according to a statement issued by Canon Alexander, the Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, who renews his appeals for funds to consolidate the piers and buttresses. Two years ago, £70,000 was asked for this purpose, but the war interrupted the flow of subscriptions when only half that amount had been obtained.

## Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 12

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru Jan. 14

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19

Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyō Mar. Jan. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24

Per M.M. s.s. Portbos. .... Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 12

was due at Hongkong on January 10,

and here on January 14. Left Saigon

on January 8 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of December 26

is due at Hongkong on January 24,

and here on January 27. Left Port

Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip.)

The Canadian mail of January 1

is due at Yokohama on January 15

and here on January 20. Left Vancouver

on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The English mail of December 3

is due here today. Left Hongkong

on Sunday per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.

## NEW CANTONESE CHURCH HERE, DR. BRYAN'S IDEA

In Address to Missionary Association He Tells of Great Progress Made

The regular monthly meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association was held at the Union Church Hall, yesterday evening. After the social, the business was begun by a prayer conducted by Rev. E. Box, of the London Mission. The chairman, Rev. S. A. Couling, called upon the secretary, Mr. S. McKee, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted. Two reports from sub-committees were read by Mr. W. W. Lockwood and Mr. R. G. Cole. Following this, Mr. S. S. Chow read a paper on the Cantonesse community in Shanghai and Dr. T. Bryan read another on the religious work among the Cantonesse. Many interesting questions were asked and answered.

Dr. Bryan, in his paper, gave interesting facts about work among the Cantonesse here. These showed great progress achieved during the last few years. Dr. Bryan expressed the hope that, before long, a new church will be erected for the Cantonesse.

Mr. Chow said in part: "The largest number of Cantonesse in Shanghai was just prior to the Boxer uprising. According to the register of the Cantonesse Guild, passports for no less than 260,000 males, females and children, who made ready to depart in case Shanghai should be threatened, were issued for safe conveyance to Canton, during the days when the uprising was at its height. Of course, the figures included a large percentage from other ports, yet I do not think there were less than 100,000 Cantonesse in Shanghai. The present number is probably between 60,000 and 70,000, though the Municipal census puts it at much less. But it must be remembered that the census has been taken in a manner not considered very reliable.

"The decrease may be accounted for by two reasons. One is that they no longer monopolize that part of the trade in which foreigners are concerned, and the other is that they have spread far and wide throughout the Yangtze Valley. Of the latter fact, it is no imagination at all, as I noticed during my eight months' travel in the valley in 1907-1908 that there were Cantonesse everywhere. The Cantonesse have to thank the Boxers for this growth, for since the Treaty of 1900 they have not been looked upon as remnants of the Taipings.

"One typical feature of the Cantonesse abroad may be said to be their desire to live together among themselves, though they have more business dealings with outsiders than their fellow countrymen. Those of you who come from the States at least have heard of China Town in San Francisco. But I do not think many of you are aware that there is a Cantonesse street in Shanghai. Only the other day I asked a gentleman who is supposed to know every corner of this Settlement about this street, and he appeared to be puzzled. The servant who was next to him answered on his behalf that it is somewhere about Tientsin, Miller, and Woonchang roads."

### U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

Manila, Dec. 31.—On the Twentieth of December the Torpedo Flotilla's baseball nine won an exciting game from the Brooklyn's team, the score being 1 to 0.

December Thirtieth the Brooklyn's nine won from the Cavite nine by a score of 15 to 2.

On December Thirtieth the Galveston and Wilmington left Manila for China. The destination of the Galveston is Shanghai and the Wilmington, Hongkong.

It is expected that the Saratoga will leave Manila for the United States on January First.

January Third the Commander-in-Chief will transfer his flag, temporarily, to the Mohican.

The Army Transport due to arrive on January Second is bringing Assistant Surgeon H. M. Stenhouse, First Lieutenant J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., one hospital steward, one quartermaster and twenty-five privates for duty on this station. First Lieutenant Fegan will be assigned to Marine Barracks, Olongapo.

This week the Commander-in-Chief began inspecting the destroyers.

## Her Contract Marriage Succeeds; Now to Have a Regular Wedding



PHOTO BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Miss Gertrude Hassler

Chicago, December 6.—Miss Gertrude Hassler, formerly known as the "Velvet Slipper Girl" is to have a real old-fashioned wedding, after her two years experience with a "contract" wedding.

Several years ago Miss Hassler married Carl G. Fisher, of Indianapolis auto speedway fame. The marriage turned out badly and she sued him for \$500,000 and compromised for \$25,000.

Then she met Frederick A. Carpenter, a Chicago business man, who proposed marriage to her. Miss Hassler thought she loved Carpenter and thought that he loved her, but with her disastrous experience fresh in her mind, was a bit wary. She wanted a legal contract, and she got it. This is what Carpenter signed:

"I, Frederick Carpenter, by this contract take as my lawful wife Gertrude W. Hassler, and I solemnly promise and agree to be true, faithful in words and thoughts and deeds, to protect and love and devote my life to her, to bring her the happiness and contentment she so well deserves."

The document was signed before a regular judge in Kenosha, Wis. and no other ceremony was performed.

Since then things have changed. Now a regular ceremony is to be gone through in the old-fashioned way. A marriage license has been issued at Elgin, Ill.

### Variety Concert For Queen Mary's Fund

Splendid Program Prepared At  
Olympic Under Patronage  
Of Sir E. Fraser

War fund concerts are following fast one upon another and tomorrow night, with the pantomime temporarily suspended, there will be a variety concert at the Olympic Theater, under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul and the auspices of Mrs. W. J. Vine, in aid of Queen Mary's Women's and Children's Fund, the Tobacco Fund and other objects. Such popular funds alone should be sufficient, but, these aside, an admirable program has been arranged and there is every likelihood of the theater being as packed as it was at the big charity concert last year.

The curtain will ring up on a tableau modelled on one of the Empire pictures, showing Britannia surrounded by her fighting sons from all corners of the world. Mrs. Vine, arrayed in all Britannia's panoply, will be found on a dais in the center of the big new stage recently added to the theater, a stalwart Legion of Frontiersmen, mounted, beside the lion on her right and a towering Highlander on her left.

Grouped around, the lights sparkling on their bayonets, will be a sturdy guard of Highlanders, English infantrymen, a Maxim squad, cavalrymen, sailors, Sikhs and so forth.

After this, Mr. H. K. Strachan will lead off the vocal and instrumental part of the program with the stirring music of the Highland pipes. There will follow a long list of items by a talented Pierrot troupe and popular individual artists, whose singing, playing and dancing always appeal. Mrs. Vine has secured the assistance of Mr. Speelman, Mr. Gordon, Miss McCabe, Mr. G. B. Stormes, Miss N. Hughes, Mrs. F. R. Vida, Mr. A. Lester, Mrs. Wolf, Mr. R. Harber, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. R. B. Hurry, Miss Jouravil, Mrs. Moller and Mr. W. J. Haynes.

### Plan Pan-American Military Union

Washington, January 1.—A Pan-American military alliance embracing the forces of all of the Southern American Republics as well as the United States is being planned.

### Nicosian Affidavit Outcome of Grudge

Is Assertion of 2 Americans On  
Board Who Have Joined  
British Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 10.—Two Americans, who were on board the s.s. Nicosian at the time when the auxiliary cruiser Baralong sank a German submarine which had stopped and was attempting to sink the Nicosian, give the lie direct to the statements that the Baralong shot the crew of the German submarine either in the water or on board the Nicosian.

They are Corporal Carson and Driver Dempsey, both having since joined the British army out of a spirit of adventure. Both were interviewed at Blackpool.

Corporal Carson stated that he was one of those who actually returned to the Nicosian after the Baralong sank the submarine. He remained on board the whole night long and, therefore, is in a position to know what occurred there. He says that no such words as "take no prisoners" were ever uttered by Capt. McBride.

Corporal Carson stated: "I saw no shooting of anyone. There were shots, but I have the best of reasons to know what these were, because I myself was shooting wounded mules. This, I think, is how the stories of the shooting of Germans arose. I neither saw nor heard of any German being shot in the water."

Driver Dempsey confirms the above and adds: "The story of the Captain of the submarine being shot in the water is news to me. I swear that nothing of the sort happened."

He concluded by remarking that two of the Americans who have sworn affidavits concerning the shooting of the Germans had a grudge against the British members of the crew of the Nicosian.

### Arrested Consuls Are Interned on Warship

Following Central Powers' Representations, Greece Enters  
Another Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Toulon, January 10.—There has been a new development in connection with the enemy Consuls arrested at Salonica, who have been transferred from a British ship to the auxiliary-cruiser Savile, where they are interned.

Athens, January 10.—The Greek Government has protested against the arrests at Mitylene, which have elicited a fresh protest from the Central Powers.

## GENERAL NIXON RESIGNS MESOPOTAMIA COMMAND

Returning Home Owing to Ill-Health; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake Succeeds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, announced that General Nixon, owing to ill-health, has relinquished the command in Mesopotamia and is returning home, his successor being Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff in India.

## Peking Offered \$10,000 Reward

(Continued from Page 1)

way had been closed. Because of this, he stayed all night in the house, sleeping in Wang's bed.

"Next morning," added the witness, "I was arrested."

Tsen was asked whether the government had desired his arrest for some time.

Wanted by Government

"Yes," he said, "The government stated that I was connected with the rebellion of 1913. There was a reward for my capture."

"What was the reward?"

"I understood that it was \$10,000. Afterwards it was increased."

He denied any knowledge of the counterfeit bank notes. He said that he had never seen the men who testified that he had given them counterfeit notes, until they came into court.

On cross-examination, Tsen was asked to look at some letters handed in to the court as evidence. He denied that the letters were in his wife's handwriting. He also denied that a package of pawn tickets produced by the prosecution were his. A note book which was found in the house where he was arrested, he also repudiated. The witness said that he was able to live here by help he received from his parents and from his wife's parents. Besides he brought \$1,000 with him when he came from Hankow.

"Was the money in notes or silver?" he was asked.

"There was a draft for \$500. The rest was in silver and notes."

Mr. Musso made notes by which he could find out whether the draft was cashed as the witness said.

Tsen's wife was the first to take

the stand yesterday. She said that the two were able to live by the money furnished by their families. The letters which were court exhibits, she declared appeared to be forgeries of her handwriting.

The case is to be resumed this afternoon.

## ELBERT HUBBARD'S WILL PROBATED IN CANADA

Toronto, Ont., Canada, December 17.—In the probate court here yesterday the wills of Elbert Hubbard and his wife, who were amongst the Americans drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine, were filed.

The author's estate is valued in the inventory filed with the will at \$397,845, and that of his wife at \$35,735. In each case the estate is devised in equal shares to the two children.

The tragedy of the death at sea, under the circumstances of the destruction of the passenger liner on which Hubbard was traveling, is emphasized by one of the paragraphs in the publisher's will, which requests that his remains be cremated and "not buried in the ground."

## BIG CROWD ON THE CHIYO

Many Passengers Spend the Night  
And This Morning Ashore

The big Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Chiyo Maru, Capt. Bent in command, arrived yesterday afternoon with a record passenger list and cargo. Quite a number of through passengers came up on the tender and spent the night ashore, most of them registering at the Astor House. The Chiyo will sail at one o'clock this afternoon, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Among those who came up to take an all-too-brief look at Shanghai were: Mr. F. Kierschke, New York; Mr. S. Jurika, Los Angeles and Zambanga; Mr. D. W. Callahan, Los Angeles; Mr. Henry Alkan, New York; Mr. J. Wheaton Chambers, Newark, N. J.; Miss M. M. Clarke, San Francisco; Mrs. John Wyeth, Jr., New York; Mrs. Walter B. Phister, and Miss Mary Phister, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mendell, San Francisco; Mrs. E. B. Scott, San Francisco; Mr. J. H. Rell, and wife, New York; Mr. W. K. Ashmead, Philadelphia; Mr. H. A. K. Conant, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. E. M. Kirschbaum and Mrs. J. H. Worth, St. Louis; Mrs. J. E. Osborne, Los Angeles; and Messrs. C. E. Mitchell, F. E. Schneider and F. N. Berry, San Francisco.

Among the Shanghai residents who returned from America was Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld.

## OREGON SENATOR FOR COMPULSORY DRILL

Senator Kenyon of Iowa Would  
Stop Passenger Ships  
Carrying Munitions

Washington, D. C., December 14.—A bill providing for compulsory military training for all male citizens of the United States between the ages of 12 and 23 years proposed by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon to

solve the question of how to secure a sufficient force of trained men for the defense of the nation in the event of foreign aggression.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has introduced a bill to prohibit the carrying of munitions of war upon any passenger ship. He has also suggested that the manufacturers of munitions should be taxed in a special rate and the special taxes thus collected to be used as a fund for the cost of national preparedness for defense.

The nomination of Robert Lansing as secretary of state was yesterday confirmed by the senate.

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## VOUZIER'S QUEER TRUCE WITH GERMAN INVADERS

Its French Inhabitants Tacitly  
Drop Demonstrations Of  
Hatred for Germans

CHILDREN ARE CHARMING

Accept the Soldiers' Small  
Change Gracefully and Mimic  
Military Bearing

By James O'Donnell Bennett

German, Headquarters in France, November 7.—Five miles behind Montois hill lies the pleasant little French town of Vouziers, and Vouziers interested me for three reasons. The first was an excellent hot dinner which followed a long ride in the keen Autumn air; the second was a church which was touched below with the rich, true taste of mediaevalism and disfigured above with a tin tower that proclaimed the nineteenth century; the third was a charming statue to Taine.

A troop of officers came in from the south of Vouziers and sat down at the long tables in the Hotel du Commerce with the Cologne and Leipzig and Coblenz papers of the day before spread out before them and tried to learn from them just what the English part of the great offensive had accomplished far to, the north-west around Arras and Souchez and Givenchy and Lens and Loos and La Bassée.

What Germans Think We Read

In the way of actual reading matter about those operations this table-full had far less than you in America had in the noon editions of your afternoon papers of that day. But if they had less to read they also had less misinformation, and I am sure that if we had read and believed what you were reading and, I fear, believing, on the afternoon of the dinner at the Commerce, we should not have stayed to finish the meal, but have been in wild flight to the north-eastern frontiers of France. For, you see, since that day we have learned down here in France what some American newspapers said the offensive was accomplishing. The statements made us rub our eyes and wonder whether we were still really in France, and whether, in view of what the papers said about "rolling back" and "crumpling up," we had a military right to be here. The fact remains, however, that for many months the German line has held in front of Vouziers, and it is still holding.

Having appreciated the dinner, I stroled out to appreciate the church, though appreciation of it is a mixed emotion. Four or five hundred years ago the people and clergy of this region started the building of a church, and they succeeded to admiration to about half the extent of their intention. Then they grew weary or ran out of money, and the Vouziers church ceased to be notable above its facade, which is rich, weighty, and full of feeling.

Higher up it is monstrous, for the nineteenth century capped the work of the masters with a square tower overlaid with tin. In America we used to build such contraptions over fire engine houses for the purpose of drying hose.

The clergy and people of Vouziers undoubtedly feel that they have their full share of trouble at present, and no humane man would wish them more. But if, in the course of the war's varying fortune, the Germans should find it necessary to blow up the tin tower of the Vouziers church a great wrong would be righted, for half of Vouziers church is one of the glories of the Champagne, while the other half is a crime, and must have been a source of anguish to Taine, who was

## Kaiserin Sees One-Armed Gardener At Work



The Kaiserin is one of the most tireless workers in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers. She personally visits many of the hospitals in the vicinity of Berlin and comforts the convalescents. This picture showing a gardener using his artificial arm, was made on one of her recent visits to the Oskar-Helene Home, where more than a thousand maimed and crippled soldiers are learning to use their artificial arms and legs.

born almost within the shadow of the tower and who had taste.

The Birthplace of Taine

Eighty-seven years ago Hippolyte Taine, who had a juster apprehension of the nuances of English literature than any Englishman who ever wrote about English literature, was born in Vouziers. A tablet over a shop in a street of shops marks his birthplace, and at the base of the statue raised to him a few paces away some German students in the army have placed a wreath of autumn leaves. That tribute expresses a fine spirit.

The spirit which, as the result of Chauvinism or sentimentality or a grim sense of fun, prompts the Germans to rename the streets in occupied towns, finds expression all over Vouziers. One of the more pretentious streets of the town they call Kurfurstendamm after the great promenade in Berlin, and another has become Wilhelmstrasse, in honor of the Berlin street which is lined with great government bureau and official residences, among them the house of the Chancellor of the Empire and the American Embassy.

The cemetery on the outskirts of Vouziers is extraordinarily interesting and extraordinarily pitiful. Forty-five years of history is crowded beneath the turf and the roses there, for alongside the rows of graves of French and German soldiers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war are new-made graves of the fallen of the last year. Both nations have erected memorials to their dead. Upon a German monument these lines are carved:

1870.  
DENHIER RUHENDEN  
DEUTSCHEN SOLDATEN  
ZUR ERINNERUNG  
GEWIDMET. DEN BIS IN DEN  
TOD GETREUEN!

Thick masses of late blooming rose bushes shelter the graves, and there is no hint of the animosities of war in any of the German inscriptions. The French memorials are not always so reticent, and one which commemorates soldiers from Vouziers who fell at the battle of Sedan speaks of them as "citizens of Vouziers killed by the enemy."

Memorial to Comrades

During last Winter and Spring German soldiers garrisoning Vouziers worked on an elaborate memorial of their fallen comrades. It is a kind of ornamental wall or facade of concrete divided into large panels which are lettered in gold with the names of the dead. The facade is approached by a terrace of earth and stone and on it this inscription appears:

DEN GEFALLEN  
EN DEUTSCHEN KAMERADEN  
1914.

So close they lie, and so thick the

roses blooming above the new-made graves!

I have written in some detail of what I saw at Vouziers, because Vouziers is typical enough of dozens of other towns of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants in occupied France. There is always an old church, always a Rue Victor Hugo, almost always the birthplace of some famous man, whose name comes back to you as an old friend of your reading days, but whose memorials you are surprised to encounter in so obscure a town, always a statue to Jeanne d'Arc, always a German regimental band playing something from the classic light operas in the market place at 1 o'clock, and always a stationer's shop where soldiers are buying lead pencils and picture post cards and Cologne newspapers and humorous weeklies. And always there is hovering neutrally on the scene a kindly, wise-looking Catholic priest whom both the foreign soldiery and the native population treat with a great deal of respect and question incessantly. And so life goes on.

Hard to Keep on Hating

Once a town is definitely occupied the women resume their knitting, bringing out their chairs in the afternoons and setting them against a sunny expanse of wall, and the soldiers quartered at their houses stand by and visit in monosyllables or awkwardly hold the skeins for the knitters. Manifestly it is a difficult business for human beings thrown into the daily and hourly contact of the domestic routine to keep on hating each other.

The effort is too great and the satisfaction too slight.

And so matters adjust themselves. When the women place their chairs against the sunny wall they like a man around to fetch and carry and to run after the children, who like as not, will be darting across the street where the military autos are roaring by. And the soldiers, when they come out in the air to smoke, want a woman around to give heed to their grumbling.

Pretty soon the children—especially the innately histrionic French children—pick up some of the ways of soldiers and imitate them, and that makes for laughter all around. A dozen times a day I have seen French children of the country side pull themselves up, stand to attention, and salute in the German manner when a German officer's auto rushed by them. A year ago they would have had their ears boxed for doing that, but it was too hard work to keep them up to the hating point.

Many of the children one passes have their arms full of provisions issued by the Spanish-American Relief Committee. They are irresistible children, very polite and gentle, with a manner of acknowledging the pennings one gives them that is altogether captivating, because they do not take the money like beggar children, but as if one were their friend and had made them a little present.

Perhaps I cannot better illustrate the gracious air of these village children than by saying that I should feel that I had grossly affronted them if

I tossed a ten-pennig piece to them. Nay, I must gravely put it in the hand of my friend, and she then will smile gravely and make a little courtesy and say, "Merci, M'sieur!" The boys will not make their acknowledgment so scrupulously, but still they salute and jerk out some words of thanks.

Fighting for Coal

Moving among such scenes and among such people, and a good deal more interested in them, I am afraid, than I was in the routine of the great offensive, I passed out of the region of the Champagne in the course of three or four days, and drew near to the coal country in the north-west. Here they fight not for heights and woods and streams, as they do in the Champagne, but for villages or houses or huge black mounds of earth which rise near the mouth of a coal mine. This is mostly a flat, dull stretch of country which, like all coal countries, looks as if it needed a thorough scrubbing, but was wholly reconciled to never having it.

On its borders, however, are some interesting towns, several of them with more than a dozen centuries of authentic history—Douai, for example. To Catholics in America Douai will be more than a name, because it was from this town that the English translation of the Bible for Roman Catholics, which we at home call the Douay Bible, took its name, though the translation was actually made at Rheims.

Douai Escapes War's Ravages

Until the outbreak of the war there were a hundred or more young Englishmen in Douai who were studying at the College of English Benedictines in the Rue St. Benoit, which was founded three and a half centuries ago for the education of English priests. The town has an art gallery of which any American city of twenty times its population might justly be proud, and admirable statues to its sixteenth century sculptor, Jean de Douai, and its fifteenth century painter, Bellegambe the elder, whom men called "maitre de couleurs."

I am glad to be able to say that both the gallery and monuments of Douai are undamaged, the town having had vastly better luck than its neighbor, Arras, fourteen miles to the south-west, which lies in a white ruin under the golden Autumn sun.

At Douai again I saw the pleasant picture of the Frenchwomen with their chairs ranged against the sunny walls of a courtyard and their knitting in their hands. While they plied their needles the German soldiers looked on and smoked and ventured observations on the weather in their

newly learned French. Strong-chinned dames, with keen eyes, the women of Douai seemed to be, and they showed a disposition to deal auto-critically with the invaders, ordering them about on little errands or signaling to them to help in the moving of the chairs as the afternoon sun moved along the courtyard wall.

True heirs, thought I, of the tradition of those women of Douai who more than four centuries ago helped their menfolk to throw back Louis XI. from the walls of the town. The victory they won over the old wolf they celebrate in Douai to this day, for every July there comes a fete in which the giant Gayant and his family, made of wickerwork and bedecked with mediaeval trappings, are drawn around the town to the merry music of the "air de Gayant."

## New President Named For Swiss Republic

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 17.—Camille de Coppet, vice-president of the Swiss republic, former minister of justice, has been elected to the presidency, to succeed President Motta. Edmund Schulthess has been elected to the vice-presidency.

## Equip Navy Yards to Build Dreadnoughts

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels plans to equip the navy yards at Mare Island, Puget Sound, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk so that it will be possible to build battleships at each.

## SILBERMAN'S

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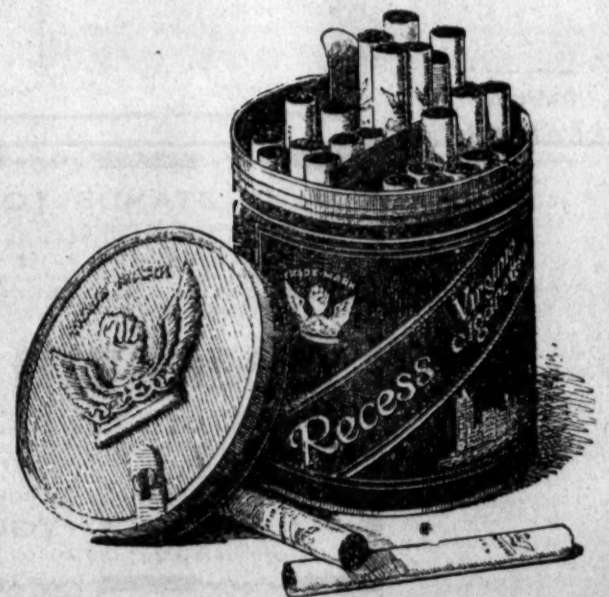
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## TELLS HOW BIG GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS LOCATED

Airman Who Took Photo Relates Tale of Cannon Near Dunkirk

By William Philip Simms  
With the French army in Champagne, November 20 (by mail).—The aviator who discovered the big 380 millimeter gun which bombarded Dunkirk, today told me how he did it. He is a French captain, but beyond that the censor commands silence.

"I was flying in Flanders," he said, when Dunkirk underwent her first bombardment. It seemed that the big shells must come from warships at sea, but as you know, they were fired from a point in Belgium some two miles back of the German lines, or about 20 miles.

"It takes a thief to catch a thief, so as German aviators gave the range to the big gun, French aviators watched them and gave the range to the Allied artillery. We photographed the position from several thousand feet up and from this photo marked on our large-scale artillery maps the exact point of the shell's departure."

The captain, young, clean-cut, wearing a monocle; his reddish mustache cut American fashion, opened an album such as you probably have at home. Turning a few pages he stopped at one he said was the Dunkirk cannon. Small, but distinct, the cannon could be seen in a circle of whitish-gray—the cement base. Leading up to it was a double thread—the tramway over which the mammoth shells were hauled. Nearby was a highway; elsewhere darkish fields; heets, probably.

"All that remained," continued the boyish captain, "was to 'spike' the enemy's howitzer. This was done systematically. The Germans say we waste ammunition, but the silencing of this piece refutes that. We photographed the position after each shot. Look at these photos."

Turning the pictures slowly, one could see the spots, representing holes dug by the guns searching for Dunkirk's bombardier, getting closer and closer to the target. It was like the Pit and the Pendulum all over again. The German gunners must have seen death drawing closer and closer, but there was nothing for them to do. The shells were closing in rapidly and their howitzer was too big to be unbolted from the cement and hauled about.

"When we had given approximately the proper range by the aid of our photos," the officer said, "we overflew the gun and gave directions by wireless and got the gun." The last photograph showed a veritable pit about the German piece; it must have been hit repeatedly. The captain did not say so, but his work was done under hot fire from anti-aircraft guns below; and while fighting air duels with German aeroplanes sent up against him.

The officer showed me his photographing aeroplane. The camera is in front and screwed, lens down, to the plane's floor. To prevent vibration the apparatus is mounted on four soft rubber cones. A telescopic lens register objects a mile beneath it.

## 'Frisco Chinese to Back Up Revolution

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20.—A mass meeting of Chinese, made up of representatives from practically every Chinese settlement in the state, was held here last night. Plans for financing a revolution in China against Yuan Shih-k'ai were taken up and discussed and an arrangement agreed upon.

Tonk King Chong, who presided at the meeting and who is president of the Republic Association, in a statement after the gathering, said:

"We are willing to permit Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign peacefully, if he wishes to save China from a revolution, but if he does not resign there will be civil war. We are determined upon that and we will be fighting against him for liberty and justice."

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## OLD PACIFIC MAIL FLEET ON A FAST MANILA RUN

Modification of Clauses in The Seamen's Law Is Now Assured

San Francisco, December 15.—San Francisco and Manila are to be brought within twenty-two days of each other by a line of direct freight and passenger vessels. This is the outgrowth of the purchase of the remaining seven steamers of the Pacific Mail Company by the American International Corporation of New York. The new line will start with five steamers, leaving San Francisco every three weeks and making the trip to Manila in twenty-two days.

Shipping men of this port yesterday were unqualified in their indorsement of the sale of the Mailfleet to the new corporation, of which W. R. Grace and Co. is an integral part and which company will operate the steamers.

### Past Schedule Assured

It was pointed out by those conversant with conditions that Grace and Co. had large interests, both commercial and shipping, along the Mexican, Central American and South American west coasts and that with these interests a faster schedule would be maintained with the old Mail fleet than ever in the past.

While the new owners have not made all their plans in the west coast service it was announced yesterday that the steamers would be got away from San Francisco on regular schedule, with no delays, and that shippers would be assured of a regular continuous service, which they have not had for the past few months.

### To Increase Sailing

The old Mail steamers will continue to make the coast ports as far as Panama, and the other Grace vessels, which have been in the South Ameri-

can service, will increase the sailings by calls at the principal Mexican and Central American ports.

Of more interest to San Francisco, however, is the plan of W. R. Grace and Co. to go actively into the Orient business with the Philippines and China.

The company will take up the business of the Pacific Mail in Chinese and Philippine ports, if the Federal Government gives it any inducement.

"The company does not expect a subsidy for we know that the Federal Government and the American people are opposed to that," said J. H. Rosalter, manager here for W. R. Grace and Co.

### Expect Law Repeal

"What we do look for is a great modification or complete repeal of the injurious clauses of the La Follette bill, and I think the majority of seamen are of the opinion that the bill is not what is needed. We expect also that there will be offered an adequate mail subsidy for carrying mails to Manila."

"Is it not a strange thing that Con-

gress passed a bill legislating the American flag off the Pacific, and in so doing turned the carrying of United States mail to the Philippines over to the Japanese?"

### Call at Hongkong

According to the plans of Grace and Co. five steamers are to be placed in the Orient service. They have a carrying capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 weight tons each and will make Manila in twenty-two days. No stop will be made at Honolulu or at Japan ports, but calls will be made at both Hongkong and Shanghai.

## BENZINE TO GERMANY IN NEW TOMBSTONES

The Hague.—New devices for smuggling contraband into Germany are being continually brought to light by the Dutch frontier officials. The latest discovery is that a trainload of concrete building blocks bound for Belgium contained several thousand gallons of gasoline. The blocks were hollow, each one providing a receptacle for eight gallons of oil. A week ago a shipment of tombstones required for marking the graves of German soldiers was examined and it was discovered that the tombstones were hollow and filled with benzine. Several wagonloads had crossed the frontier before the trick was uncovered.

## 50 Per Cent Increase In Annapolis Cadets

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The naval appropriation bill, now framed and almost ready for presentation to Congress, provides for the increase in the number of midshipmen by 50 per cent, with each senator authorized to name three candidates for Annapolis annually. The establishment of a naval flying corps with the fleets and a naval aeronautical training school ashore are among the important features of the bill.

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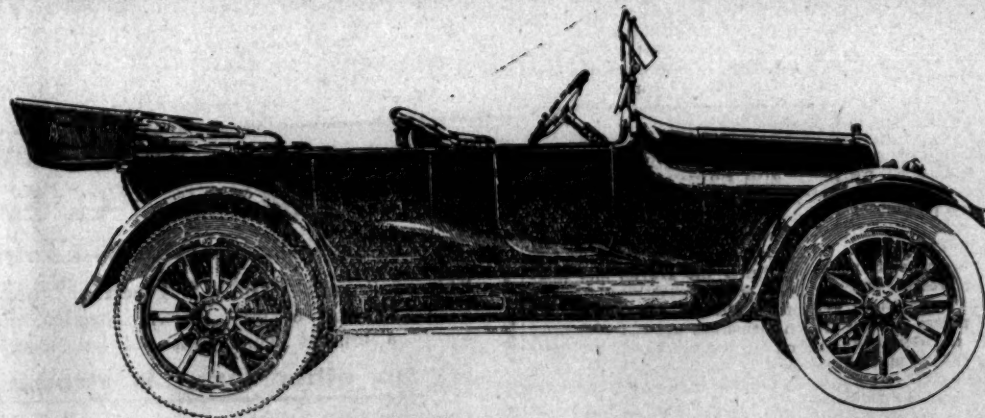
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## SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

## Shanghai Rifle Association's Annual Report

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held in the Volunteer room of the Town Hall on Friday, January 21, at 5.45 p.m., when a full attendance is requested. Members wishing to serve on the committee for 1916 are requested to send in their names to the secretary and treasurer before that date.

The committee's summary of the year's proceedings follows.

The number of members on the roll at the end of December, 1915, was 190 (11 life members, 150 active members and 29 absent members), showing an increase of 12 members compared with the previous year (178). The classification of members was based on the percentage of their scores and this method seems to have given general satisfaction.

A study of the accounts will show that 11 cups were won outright ("A" Class 5, "B" Class 3, "C" Class 1 and "D" Class 2) and that 105 spoons were awarded to members. The annual rifle meeting was held on May 15, 16, 22, 23 and 24 and proved highly successful. There were 87 entries, 3 less than in the previous year (90). "A" Class Grand Aggregate was won by S. A. Ransom with a score of 654 points, "B" Class by A. H. Blagden with 613 points, "C" Class by S. Rabone with 427 points and "D" Class by F. Nilsen with 421 points. The High Score prizes were won by R. K. Hykes, E. Zillig and A. Adamson. The Tyro Aggregate prizes were won by S. Inouye and D. Wanostrucht. The Ladies' Prize was held on May 23, concurrently with the S.R.A. Class Championships. There were 144 entries. The leaders were:—1. A. M. Colloco for Miss J. C. Bosustow; 2. A. M. Colloco for Miss Hutchinson; 3. W. O. Lancaster for Mrs. M. Concoff; 4. W. O. Lancaster for Miss Currie.

The Arethusa Cup event was held on September 18, B. Augier being the winner with a score of 97 points, whilst 8 scores over 90 were returned. There were 72 entries, including 12 from the U.S. Navy. The National Rifle Association Medal event was held on September 26, concurrently with the first stage of the Shanghai Championship. J. E. Main proved the winner with a fine score of 100 points, whilst 9 scores over 90 were returned. There were 50 entries.

The Far Eastern Interport Challenge Trophy had to be abandoned, owing to the European war.

The Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship was held on September 26 and 27. There were 43 entries. The following were the leaders:—1. S. A. Ransom 319; 2. A. M. Colloco 318; 3. R. C. Young 316. The thanks of the Association are due to "Well-Wisher" for having kindly presented the valuable gold medal as the first prize in the above competition.

The All-Comers Service Rifle Competition.—This newly instituted event was held on December 4 and 5. It was open to all-comers, the use of any authorized military rifle and service ammunition of any country, whether issued by Government or of private manufacture, of bona-fide Government pattern and bearing the official marks, being permitted. The competition was fired in two stages; all competitors shot in the first stage (200, 200 and 500 yards), the 15 best scores qualifying for the final stage (300 and 1,000 yards). There were 65 entries (U.S. Navy 33, Volunteers 29 and S.R.A. 3). The competition was enjoyable and satisfactory in every respect. The following were the winners:—1st, J. R. Main, 235 points, winner of Gold Cross, 2nd, A. E. Bettles, 230 points, winner of Cup (valued \$15); 3rd, A. C. Crighton, 228 points, winner of Cup (valued \$10).

The following spoons have been awarded during the year:—B. Augier

1. A. H. Blagden 2, F. Bonicht 4, J. C. Bosustow 2, J. G. Bell 1, A. M. Colloco 7, R. G. H. Cole 2, F. M. Cruz 2, H. W. Daldy 1, A. T. Downie 3, H. Fernandes 1, A. Groves 2, G. Hummel 5, T. Harada 3, D. Hayes 4, O. L. Ibert 2, G. A. Johnson 1, H. Kodaira 3, R. F. H. Kirk 1, J. R. Main 3, J. Macbeth 4, C. Matthews 1, W. J. Monk 1, L. Muller 1, W. G. R. Murphy 3, K. McKelvie 1, D. McAllister 2, F. R. Newman 1, F. Nilsen 2, A. Paterson 6, S. Rabone 2, P. Reilly 1, C. H. Rutherford 2, S. A. Ransom 3, W. E. Sauer 2, E. Strassman 3, P. Takata 3, J. H. Tait 1, C. E. M. Thomson 1, B. Y. Woo 2, G. Y. Woo 1, W. Woodfield 2, L. R. Wheen 1, A. Winling 3.

The thanks of the Association are especially due to Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C., for kind assistance in obtaining an additional supply of ammunition.

The accounts for 1914 to 15 show a balance of \$3,453.94 to the credit of the Association. This excellent position is partly due to the efforts of the secretary and treasurer, in obtaining donations towards the expenses of the annual rifle meeting, the contributions exceeding in amount those of any previous year, in spite of the unfavorable conditions.

## Golf

The Committee of the Shanghai Golf Club defeated the Club in the match on Sunday. The scores were:

## SINGLES

Committee.	Club.
J. C. Dyer	Capt. Barrett 1 1/4
(sub.)	0
L. Walker	1 E. O. Cumming 0
A. Gray	1 J. Ross Young 3/4
J. C. Mac-	
dougall	0 R. A. Lawson 1 1/4
O. Crewe-	
Read	1 G. F. Browne 3/4
L. Evans	0 T. S. Forrest 1 1/4
H. M. Tibbey	0 P. Peebles 1
C. W. Porter	1 W. W. Cox 0
Sir H. de Saus-	
marez	0 C. M. G. Burnie 1
Jas. Scotson	1 F. Ferrier 1 1/4
T. J. Fisher	3/4 K. E. Newman 1
E. Payne	0 F. M. Neild 1 1/4
H. H. Fowler	0 J. S. Mac-
	Eachran 1 1/4
R. G. Macdonald	1 E. F. Mackay 0
E. G. Tait (sub.)	1/4 T. W. Mitchell 1
G. H. Phillips	0 A. Wilson 1 1/4
A. J. Daniels	
(sub.)	0 C. Knight 1 1/4
	6 1/2 13 1/2

## FOURSOMES

Committee.	Club.
J. C. Dyer and	Capt. Barrett
L. Walker	0 and E. O. Cumming 1
A. Gray	1 J. Ross Young 0
J. C. Macdougall	R. A. Lawson
and O. Crewe-	and G. F. Browne 3/4
Read	0 T. S. Forrest
L. Evans and H.	and P.
M. Tibbey	1/4 P. Peebles 1
C. W. Porter	W. W. Cox and
and Sir H. de	C. M. G. Burn-
Sausmarez	0 le 1 1/4

## Johnston Heads Tennis List



William M. Johnston

New York, December 6.—William M. Johnston, of California, national tennis champion, has been ranked No. 1 in the tennis list, by the Ranking Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

Following Johnston, the committee placed R. Norris Williams second and Maurice M. McLaughlin, third. Williams comes from Philadelphia and is a former national champion. McLaughlin is the sensational Californian, who won the national championship two years ago.

Karl Behr, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Nathaniel W. Niles, Clarence J. Griffin, Watson M. Washburn, George M. Church and W. Merrill Hall, complete the list of the first ten in the order named.

F. Ferrier and	K. E. New-
Jas Scotson and	K. E. New-
T. J. Fisher	1 man 0
P. M. Neild and	J. S. Mc-
E. Payne and	J. S. Mc-
H. H. Fowler	1 Eachran 0
R. G. Mac-	E. F. Mackay
donald and E.	and T. W.
G. Tait	0 Mitchell 1
G. H. Phillips	
and A. J. Dan-	A. Wilson and
iels	0 C. Knight 1
	3 1/4 5 1/4

Club.	Foursomes
Singles 13 1/2	5 1/2 equal 19
Committee.	Foursomes
Singles 6 1/2	3 1/2 equal 9 1/2

## CHINESE STUDENTS MEET

At the Chinese Intercollegiate Track Meet, which occurred at Middletown, Conn., August 31, there were six colleges entered. The athletic events were held in connection with the eleventh annual conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance, and several hundred Chinese students were in attendance. The delegation from

## Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Shin Pao: Mr. Li Ching-hai left Peking on the 9th inst.

The China Times: According to a diplomatic report the proposed Sino-Japanese alliance is connected with the recognition of the monarchical government. The Japanese Elders are well satisfied with the terms arranged, but the declaration of the independence of Yunnan has seriously interfered. The appointment of Chow Tse-chi on a special mission to Japan is conceded to be in connection with this matter.

The China Times: The government desires to select the good troops of Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhui, Honan and Fengtien for the Yunnan expedition, but fears that they will not comply with the order. Therefore a telegram was sent to ascertain the views of the provincial authorities indicated.

The government has appointed men to investigate the National Land Measurement Bureau. They will study all the telegrams sent by General Tsai Ao when he was in charge of the office.

The great banquet held at Huel Jen Tong by the President was not attended by Vice-President Li.

Mr. C. P. Chow, the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs here, has petitioned to Peking that hereafter special permits must be given for the purchase of foreign arms and ammunition.

## Obituary

## Admiral Tuke

Reuter's Service  
London, Jan. 10.—Rear-Admiral John Tuke has died of wounds.

## Sir S. Way

Reuter's Service  
London, January 10.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of South Australia since 1878.

## Lieut. C. Bussy

Reuter's Service  
London, Jan. 10.—2nd Lieutenant Cyril Bussy, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, the well-known footballer, has been killed in action.

## Mr. A. G. McGregor

Mr. Allan Gow McGregor, managing director of the Glen Line, died Saturday in London. During the early seventies Mr. McGregor was in Shanghai, being connected with the shipping offices of E.W.P. He went home to join his father, who was then owner of the Glen Line. The eldest son also has been in Shanghai but is now in the home offices of the concern. Mr. McGregor is remembered by the "old timers" among whom he made many friends during his residence here. He was 62 years of age.

## The British Consul-General

at San Francisco wrote the following letter to the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company after the earthquake in 1906:

"San Francisco, Oct. 26th, 1906.

"In reply to your verbal enquiry, I have much pleasure in stating that the safe which was purchased from your Company in 1884, for the use of the British Consulate General, stood the test of the earthquake and fire on April 18 splendidly. It fell from the fourth story of the Barker building at the corner of 2nd and Natoma Street, during a hot fire, but on being opened the contents were found intact, even greenbacks being undamaged.

"Three other safes of a different make proved utterly useless, all the contents being consumed.

"Yours faithfully,

"C. M. BENNETT,  
"H.M. Consul-General"

## HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFES

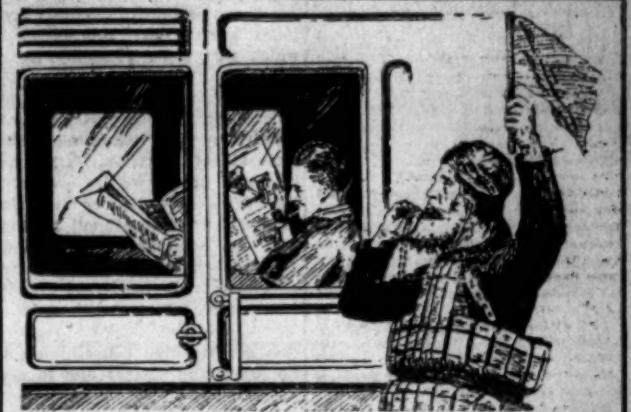
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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor

## WEATHER

Overcast and cold weather. Threats of  
snow. Strong monsoon from north  
to north-west from the Eastern  
Sea, and from north to north-east  
in the south.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 12, 1916

## PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

The New American Congress  
(The Outlook, Dec. 15)

NOT for over half a century has  
the Congress of the United  
States met under circumstances so  
full of incalculable possibilities  
as those under which Congress  
assembled last week. For many months  
the relation between this country  
and Germany has been strained, at times  
almost to the breaking point. Until  
now the honor of the United States  
and its obligations toward its citizens  
and toward the public law of nations  
have been entrusted to the sole  
responsibility of the President; now  
they are equally in the keeping of  
Congress.

Such a Congress as this the  
American people should most  
vigorously watch, and about it they  
should keep themselves informed.

We have already given some  
account of the subjects which will be  
impressed upon the attention of Congress.  
First of all are those issues  
with Germany that have been most  
acutely raised in connection with the  
sinking of the Lusitania and the  
consequent murder of non-combatant  
men, women, and children. Closely  
connected with this is the subject of  
National defense, which the President  
has presented in his Message, as well  
as the measures for raising revenue  
which the expenditure for National  
defense will require. Other subjects,  
some of them mentioned by the  
President, are woman suffrage,  
National prohibition, the extension  
of credit for farmers, the Philippine  
Government, conservation, immigration,  
and primary elections.

There is to be a Presidential campaign  
in a few months, and Congress  
in a Presidential year is always  
subject to special turmoil and conflict.

In both House and Senate the  
Democrats are in the majority. The  
presiding officer in the Senate is the  
Vice-President, but the Senate elects  
a President pro tempore, who some-  
times presides and who stands as  
the leader of the majority. The  
Democrats assembled in caucus  
selected Senator Clarke, of Ar-  
kansas, and, by virtue of that party  
designation, he was elected by the  
Senate. In the House of Repre-  
sentatives the Speaker is again  
Mr. Champ Clark, of Missouri. His  
power, however, is much less than  
the power of the Speaker used to be,  
and the real leader of the majority  
in the House of Representatives is  
now the Chairman of the Committee  
of the Ways and Means Congress is  
Mr. Claude Kitchin. Although these  
two men, Senator Clarke and Mr.  
Kitchin, are leaders of the majority  
party in Congress, each of them is  
the opponent of a party measure  
especially fathered and advocated  
by the leader of the party in the  
country, the President. Senator  
Clarke openly and effectively fought  
the Ship Purchase Bill, which the  
President made the chief party  
measure during the larger part of  
the last session of Congress. Mr.  
Kitchin in the House is an out-  
spoken and avowed opponent of the  
President's policy on preparedness.  
This fact is going to affect seriously  
the relation between the President  
and his party in Congress. How  
seriously it will affect it remains to  
be seen.

The Democratic majority being  
small in both houses, there is a

greater possibility of deadlock than  
there was in the last Congress,  
which was more decidedly Demo-  
cratic.

The result may be, however, not  
a deadlock, but less partisanship in  
legislation—more compromise. Such  
removal of partisan spirit and  
intent is greatly to be desired in  
the chief issues before Congress,  
such as our international relations  
and the question of National  
defense. Involved in these two  
questions is the matter of enacting  
laws which will make it easier to  
ferret out and punish people in  
this country who conspire against  
its peace and safety; and in such  
legislation partisanship should have  
no place.

In personnel some change will be  
noticed between the present Con-  
gress and that which adjourned  
last March. The most notable  
figure in the Senate last year was  
unquestionably Senator Root, of  
New York. He is succeeded by a  
young, and in Federal matters in-  
experienced, legislator, Mr. Wads-  
worth. Other Senators whose  
absence will be noted are Messrs.  
Bristow, of Kansas; Crawford, of  
South Dakota; Burton, of Ohio;  
and Thornton, of Louisiana. Some  
figures familiar in former Con-  
gresses reappear. Mr. Underwood,  
formerly Democratic leader in the  
House, now takes his place in the  
Senate. Mr. Joseph G. Cannon,  
former Speaker of the House, who  
established a reputation as an  
autocrat and leader of the "Old  
Guard," and whose course brought  
on the famous revolt of the pro-  
gressive Republicans, has been,  
after an absence, returned to the  
House of Representatives. Among  
the others who reappear after an  
absence are Nicholas Longworth, of  
Ohio; Cyrus A. Sullivan, of New  
Hampshire, famous for his height;  
and William B. McKinley, a  
reactionary leader who lost his seat  
in the revolt of 1912.

## Correspondence

## The Smuggling of Arms

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—In view of the publicity given  
at the present moment to enemy  
trading and smuggling of arms and in  
view also of the fact that in a recent  
case in the Mixed Court, reported in  
the daily papers on December 21, a  
statement was made to the effect that  
I was the owner of certain arms and  
ammunition. I trust that you will  
permit me to state publicly through  
the columns of your valued paper that  
the above statement is absolutely  
without foundation. Thanking you in  
advance.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE SINNECKER

## 'ANZAC' SLANG

"Transport Officer" writes from  
Gallipoli:—The Australians are not  
very rich in slang, so far as I have  
heard, but the following conversation  
I caught the other day might prove  
myself to the uninitiated.

"Hullo, clem! I've just heard  
some bonza news."  
"What! Another fuffie?" "No,  
dinkum oil this time; the boys have  
lashed the Turks on the right, and  
got fifty prisoners, who say they  
have had mafeesh tucker for two  
days."

Half of it is Egyptian Arabic,  
picked up in Cairo, like the Gippy  
children's reiterated "Give it bak-  
heesh," which the men are very fond  
of using.

Bonza corresponds with our  
"clipping" or "tophole."

A fuffie is a rumor, and dinkum  
means "genuine," and dinkum oil  
means "authenticated news." Imshi  
is Gippy for "clear out" or "get  
away," and mafeesh, which is  
borrowed from the same tongue,  
means "nothing." Tucker, of course,  
has the same meaning as our "grub."

When an Australian wishes to  
acquire something he "shakes it,"  
whereas the British Tommy either  
"makes it" or "scrunches it" in the  
same way as on a larger scale  
Governments "annex" things. Tom-  
my's slang is largely derived from  
Hindustani, and includes such words  
as "chillprow" for "shut up," "put  
some jild into it," meaning "hurry  
up," and "let's have a dekkie," when  
he wants to have a look at some-  
thing.

Pozzy is jam—cherb, beer—rooty,  
bread—dough, money—jippo, gravy  
—muckin', butter—char, tea,  
"Swinging the lead" is pretending or  
deceiving, while "chucking his weight  
about" is self-explanatory and  
denotes an aggressive or bullying  
manner. When an article is "spare"  
it means that it is not wanted, or,  
more usually, if a man says he  
"found it lying about spare," it is a  
euphemistic way of saying that he  
found it not happen to be looking  
after it at the moment.—*Malay Mail*.

## THE LAND OF THE LUNCH

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE multiplication of the lunch-  
room is one of the most  
striking phenomena in modern  
American life. Not the ancient in-  
stitution of lunch in a high-class  
hotel, over which capitalists con-  
summate large deals, nor the  
fashionable gatherings where society  
dances between bites, but the  
plebeian and democratic quick-lunch  
that is ample and hot and cheap,  
and enables the ordinary citizen to  
get a really good meal without  
pawning his overcoat.

New lunch-rooms are springing up  
daily in almost every American city,  
and most of them seem to prosper,  
even though there be several to the  
block. In every section of the  
country there is a certain sort of  
lunch which seems to fit local con-  
ditions, and thrives accordingly.  
Throughout the Eastern States the  
dairy lunch, with its broad-arm  
chairs, and the tiled and mirrored  
establishments of the ambitious  
Greek are the two commonest  
varieties. In New Orleans the  
French, with their excellent cook-  
ing and dishes of unpronounceable  
names, are most in evidence. In  
El Paso the Chinamen have got  
very nearly a monopoly in the  
quick feeding business, while on  
the Pacific Coast the cafeteria,  
where you take a large tray and  
wander about collecting the con-  
stituents of a meal, is exceedingly  
popular.

In New York the lunch has reached  
its highest development and its  
greatest popularity. New York is  
always in a hurry. Her lunches  
probably hold the record for the  
shortest time taken by a meal in  
transit from the kettle to the  
stomach. At the noon hour, any  
one of the downtown cafeterias is  
fammed with a mob that makes the  
floor of the Exchange in a panic look  
as quiet and orderly as a ministers'  
convivial.

Big men, little men, fat men,  
lean men, rich men, poor men, dash  
from the counter to their broad-  
armed chairs, clutching cups of  
coffee, plates of bread and butter  
in one hand, while with the other,  
already burdened with roast beef  
and mashed potatoes, they attempt  
to steer a way through the press  
without spilling the gravy. Another  
crowd, with its prospective dinner  
stowed on some far-away chair,  
roves hungrily abroad in quest of  
salt and sugar. An ever-rushing tide  
pours in at the door. Behind the  
counter stands a nonchalant and  
omniscient youth who translates the  
hall of orders into an unintelligible  
jargon peculiar to lunches the coun-  
try over. He shouts it through a  
hole in the wall, whence issue  
steam, profanity, a medley of odors  
and an endless procession of loaded  
plates. Few sights are more im-  
pressive than the great city of New  
York at lunch.

New York, too, has developed the  
Automat. The Automat is a lunch  
with the factor of service reduced to  
zero. The interior of the Automat is  
spacious and calm as a cathedral,  
but in appearance it rather suggests a  
metropolitan post office. The walls  
are a solid bank of lock-boxes—only  
these boxes are opened with a nickel  
instead of a key, and instead of the  
morning mail you take out anything  
from hot mince pie to Boston baked  
beans. You select your food through  
the windows of the little boxes, drop  
your money in the slot, seize a knife  
and fork, descend on a table, eat and  
depart, quite without supervision  
from the management, which seems  
to have a childlike faith that you  
will not take along the silverware.

In New York the benevolent in-  
stitution of the free-lunch reaches  
glided heights undreamed of else-  
where. These free-lunches are, of  
course, a feature of bar-rooms the  
country over, but to see them in  
their glory you must visit the ex-  
pensive New York hotel. Here all  
the choicest constituents of a full  
and varied meal are ranged in silver  
dishes along a steam-heated side-  
board. For the price of a drink you  
not only get the drink, but also the  
privilege of helping yourself. For  
fifteen cents a man with a good suit  
of clothes and plenty of assurance  
can stow away a dinner that would  
cost him a dollar in the dining room.

Similarly handy for the indigent  
are the many quick lunches near the  
dormitories of Columbia College, in  
upper New York. These lunches are  
stomped every morning by a horde  
of hungry students who have  
seven minutes to eat breakfast and  
report for classes. Quick service is  
everything here, and expense a  
secondary consideration. Hence the  
bread supply is stacked in great bins  
where the customer may help him-  
self. Many a canny and poverty-  
stricken unfortunate comes into one  
of these lunches, pays a nickel for  
a cup of coffee, sits down to drink it,

and incidentally gets away with  
enough bread and butter to fortify  
himself against the buffets of adverse  
fortune for another six hours at least.

As you go southward from New  
York, the success of the Greek in the  
lunch industry becomes more con-  
spicuous. The Greek realizes the  
advantages of an impressive front.  
He not only feeds you, but he dazzles  
you. In Savannah, almost every  
lunch in the city is run by a Greek,  
and all of the larger establishments  
have amazing and colorful mural  
paintings running from one end of  
the room to the other. Here wind-  
mills wave above tropical forests,  
ocean liners sail up woodland creeks,  
birds as big as horses flutter across  
pink skies. It is the beauty loving  
spirit of ancient Athens, somewhat  
marred by time and circumstance,  
but still vigorous. In larger metro-  
politan centers this riot of color gives  
place to long mirrors, so that the  
customer is edified by half a dozen  
images of himself. As he hoists his  
coffee cup he seems to be one of a  
company, drinking a toast.

There is a great deal of racial co-  
operation in all Greek enterprises.  
In some cities where there are large  
numbers of Greeks, all of them will  
patronize a new lunch-room opened  
by one of their fellow-countrymen  
for the first few weeks of its exist-  
ence. Furthermore, these friendly  
patrons pay, not according to the  
schedule of prices painted on the  
wall, but just as their personal  
wealth permits. Some plutocratic  
veteran who has made a fortune in  
the game may pay as much as ten  
dollars for his dinner. Thus the  
new establishment starts off with a  
rush of business and a flow of capital  
that will tide over the usual  
difficulties of beginning.

The Far South-West has produced  
a form of the quick-lunch peculiar  
to itself. It is locally known as  
the "chill-wagon," and con-  
sists of a wandering kitchen on  
wheels, with just room for the  
chef and one customer. Hot tamales,  
enchiladas and coffee are its stock  
in trade, and the odors which it  
emits are most fascinating to the  
hungry nostril. When business gets  
slack at one corner, or the proprietor  
is attacked by the wanderlust, he  
hitches a burro or a pony to his  
cramped cafe and drags it to a new  
stand.

So the form of the lunch varies  
greatly, but its essentials are every-  
where the same—hot food quick, at  
a low price. Formerly a lunch  
meant lunch only, or perhaps break-  
fast too, but since the advent of the  
steam table it has come to mean din-  
ner to thousands of people. When a  
man who wants to save money can  
get a good order of roast beef and  
"mashed" for twenty cents by carry-  
ing it across the floor for himself, he  
is not slow to take advantage of the  
opportunity.

In this way the lunch is an enemy  
of the high cost of living. Near  
almost every large hotel, with its  
staggering bill and its gigantic tips,  
is a modest little lunch room that  
often feeds all but the most  
plutocratic patrons of the hotel.  
And now the hotel men assert that  
while they make money on their  
rooms, they are losing on the feed-  
ing end of the business. They are  
compelled by the somewhat peculiar  
traditions of high-class hotels to  
keep on hand immense quantities of  
food which may never be ordered,  
but which must be on hand in case  
they are called for. They are also  
compelled to serve very large orders  
—larger than the average man can  
eat—and they throw away or give  
to charity more than is actually  
consumed at their tables. Mean-  
while, the modest lunch room cooks  
a moderate bill of fare, gives you all  
you can eat but not much more, and  
prosper accordingly.

Alarmists and pessimists point out  
that the already overburdened  
American digestion may give way  
because of the speed with which food  
is thrust upon it in the American  
lunch room. The enthusiastic lunch  
supporter replies that it is better to  
die young than to grow old sitting  
at a table waiting for dilatory ser-  
vice. The lunch has come to stay.  
It looks as though the digestion  
would have to be altered, if any  
alterations are made at all.

## Alphabetical Honors

At the last commencement at  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
one of the Chinese students sent an  
account of the exercises and the names  
of the Chinese graduates to six  
Chinese papers, which subsequently  
published the article. At the expiration  
of the necessary time, one of the  
Chinese graduates received congratula-  
tions from a friend at home on  
being third in his class. The writer  
followed the usual custom in this  
country in placing the names in their  
alphabetical order. In China, the  
graduates have their names recorded  
to their ranking in the class, and  
consequently the name which appeared  
third in the alphabetical order was in-  
terpreted in China as giving that  
student third rank in his class.—  
*Boston Advertiser*.

## Fringes Of The Fleet V.—The North Sea Patrol

By Rudyard Kipling

Be well assured that on our side  
Our challenged oceans fight.  
Though headlong wind and heaping tide  
Make us their sport tonight.  
Through force of weather, not of war,  
In jeopardy we steer.  
Then welcome Fate's discourtesy  
Whereby it shall appear  
How in all time of our distress  
As in our triumph too,  
The game is more than the player of the game.  
And the ship is more than the crew!

Be well assured, though wave and wind  
Have mightier blows in store,  
That we who keep the watch assigned  
Must stand to it the more;  
And as our streaming bows dismiss  
Each billow's baulked career,  
Sing welcome Fate's discourtesy  
Whereby it is made clear  
How in all time of our distress  
As in our triumph too,  
The game is more than the player of the game.  
And the ship is more than the crew!

Be well assured, though in our power  
Is nothing left to give  
But time and place to meet the hour  
And leave to strive to live,  
Till these dissolve our order holds,  
Our Service binds us here,  
Then welcome Fate's discourtesy  
Whereby it is made clear  
How in all time of our distress  
And our deliverance too,  
The game is more than the player of the game.  
And the ship is more than the crew!

On the edge of the North Sea sits  
An Admiral in charge of a stretch  
of coast without lights or marks as usual,  
which the traffic moves much as usual.  
In front of him there is nothing but  
the east wind, the enemy, and some  
few of our ships. Behind him there are  
towns, with M.P.s. attached, who, a  
little while ago, didn't see the reason  
for certain lighting orders. When a  
Zeppelin or two came, they saw. Left  
and right of him are enormous docks,  
with vast crowded sheds, miles of  
stone-faced quay-edges, loaded with  
all manner of supplies and crowded  
with mixed shipping.

In this exalted world one met Staff-  
Captains, Staff-Commanders, Staff-  
Lieutenants, and Secretaries, with  
Paymasters so senior that they almost  
ranked with Admirals. There were  
Warrant Officers, too, who long ago  
gave up splashing about decks bare-  
foot, and now check and issue stores  
to the ravenous, untrifling fleets.  
Said one of these, guarding a collec-  
tion of desirable things, to a cross  
between a sick-bay attendant and a  
junior writer (but he was really an  
expert burglar): "No! An' you can't  
tell Mr. So-and-So, with my compli-  
ments, that the storekeeper's gone  
away—with the key of these stores  
in his pocket. Understand me? In  
his trousers pocket."

He snorted at my next question.  
"Do I know any destroyer-look-  
ants?" said he. "This coast's rank  
with 'em! Destroyer-lookants are  
born stealing. It's a mercy they're too  
busy to practise forgery, or I'd be  
in jail. Engineer-Commanders? En-  
gineer-Lookants? They're worse!  
Look here! If my own  
mother was to come to me beggin'  
brass screws for her own coffin, I'd  
think twice before I'd oblige the  
old lady. War's war, I grant you  
that; but what I've got to contend  
with is crime."

I referred to him a case of con-  
science in which everyone concerned  
acted exactly as he should, and it  
nearly ended in murder. During a  
lengthy action, the working of a gun  
was hampered by some empty cart-  
ridge-cases which the Lieutenant in  
charge made signs (no man could  
hear his neighbor speak just then)  
should be hoisted overboard. Upon which  
the gunner rushed forward and made  
other signs that they were "on  
charge," and must be tailed and ac-  
counted for. He, too, was trained in  
a strict school. Upon which the  
Lieutenant, but that he was busy,  
would have slain the gunner for  
refusing orders in action. After-  
wards he wanted him shot by court-  
martial. But everyone was voiceless  
by then, and could only mouth and  
croak at each other, till somebody  
laughed, and the pedantic gunner  
was spared.

"Well, that's what you might  
fairly call a naval crux," said my  
friend among the stores. "The  
Lieutenant was right. Mustn't refuse  
orders in action. The Gunner was  
right. Empty cases are on charge.  
No one ought to chuck 'em away that  
way but . . . Damn it, they  
were all of 'em right! It ought to ha'  
been a marine. Then they could  
have killed him and preserved disci-  
pline at the same time."

## A Little Theory

The problem of this coast resolves  
itself into keeping touch with the  
enemy's movement; in preparing  
matters to trap and hinder him when  
he moves, and in so entertaining him  
that he shall not have time to draw  
clear before a blow descends on him  
from another quarter. There are  
then three lines of defense: the outer,  
the inner, and the home waters. The  
traffic and fishing are always with us.  
To have stronger forces more im-  
mediately available everywhere than  
those the enemy can send. A German  
submarine, draw a English destroy-  
ers. The  $x$  call  $x$  plus  $y$  to deal with  
a  $z$  who, in turn, call up  $b$ , a scout, and  
possibly  $c$ 2, with a fair chance that if

$x$  plus  $y$  plus  $z$  (a Zeppelin) carry on  
they will run into  $a$ 2 plus  $b$ 2 plus  $c$   
(cruisers). At this point, the equation  
generally stops; if it continued, it  
would end mathematically in the  
whole of the German Fleet coming  
out. Then another factor which we  
may call the Grand Fleet would come  
from another place. To change the  
comparisons; the Grand Fleet is the  
"strong left" ready to give the knock-  
out blow on the point of the ch'n  
when the head is thrown up. The  
other fleets and other arrangements  
threaten the enemy's solar plexus and  
stomach. Somewhere in relation to  
the Grand Fleet lies the "blockading"  
cordon which examines neutral traffic.  
It could be drawn as tight as a  
Turkish bowstring, but, for reasons  
which we may arrive at after the war,  
it does not seem to have been so  
drawn up to date.

The enemy lies behind his mines,  
and ours, raids our coasts when he sees  
a chance, and kills sea-going civilians  
at sight or guess, with intent to ter-  
rify. Most sailor-men are mixed up  
with a woman or two; a fair per-  
centage of them have seen men drown.  
They can realise what it is when  
women go down choking in horrible  
tangles and heavings of draperies.  
To say that the enemy has cut him-  
self from the fellowship of all who  
use the seas is rather understating  
the case. As a man observed thought-  
fully: "You can't look at any water  
now without seeing 'Lusitania'  
sprawlin' all across it. And just think  
of those words, 'North-German Lloyd',  
'Hamburg-America' and such things  
in the time to come. They simply  
mustn't be."

He was an elderly trawler, respect-  
able as they make them, who, after  
many years of fishing, had discovered  
his real vocation. "I never thought  
I'd kill 'em," he reflected.  
"Never seemed to be any o' my dooty,  
But it is—and I do!"

A great deal of the East Coast work  
concerns minefields—ours and the  
enemy's, both of which shift as occa-  
sion requires. We search for and  
root out the enemy's mines; they do  
the like by us. It is a perpetual game  
of finding, springing, and laying traps  
on the least as well as the most likely  
runways that ships use—such sea-  
snaring and wiring as the world never  
dreamt of. We are hampered in this,  
because our Navy respects neutrals;  
and spends a great deal of its time in  
making their path safe for them. The  
enemy does not. He blows them up,  
because that cows and impresses  
them, and so adds to his prestige.

## Death and the Destroyer

The easiest way of finding a mine-  
field is to steam into it, on the edge  
of night for choice, with a steep sea  
running, for that brings the bows  
down like a chopper on the detonating  
horns. Some boats have enjoyed this  
experience and still live. There was  
one destroyer (and there may have  
been others since) who came through  
twenty-four hours of highly-com-  
pressed life. She had an idea that  
there was a minefield somewhere  
about, and left her companions be-  
hind while she explored. The weather  
was dead calm, and she walked  
delicately. She saw one Scandi-  
navian steamer blow up a couple of  
miles away, rescued the skipper and  
some hands; saw another neutral  
which she could not reach till all was  
over, skied in another direction; and  
between her life-saving efforts and  
her natural curiosity, got herself so  
thoroughly mixed up with the field as  
a camel among tent-ropes. A de-  
stroyer's bows are very fine, and her  
sides are very straight. This causes  
her to cleave the wave with the  
minimum of disturbance, and this boat  
had no desire to cleave anything else.  
None the less, from time to time  
she heard a mine grate, or tinkle, or  
jar (I could not arrive at the precise  
note it strikes, but they say it is un-  
pleasant) on her plates. Sometimes  
she would be free of them for a long  
while, and began to hope she was  
clear. At other times they were  
numerous, but when at last she

seemed to have worried out of the  
danger zone, Lieutenant and sub-  
tender left the bridge for a cup of tea.  
("In those days we took mines very  
seriously, you know.") As they were  
in the act to drink, they heard the  
hateful sound again just outside the  
wardroom. Both put their cups down  
with extreme care, little fingers extend-  
ed ("We felt as if they might blow  
up, too"), and tip-toed on deck, where  
they met the foc'sle also on tiptoe.  
They pulled themselves together, and  
asked severely what the foc'sle  
thought it was doing. "Beg pardon,  
sir, but there's another of those blight-  
ers tap-tapping alongside, our end." They  
all waited and listened to their  
common coffin being nailed by Death  
himself. But the things bumped  
away. At this point they thought it  
only decent to invite the rescued  
skipper, warm and blanketed in one of  
their bunks, to step up and do any  
further perishing in the open.

"No, thank you," said he. "Last  
time I was blown up in my bunk, too.  
That was all right. So I think, now,  
too, I stay in my bunk here. It is  
cold upstairs."

Somewhat or other they got out of  
the mess after all. "Yes, we used to  
take mines awfully seriously in those  
days. One comfort is, Fritz'll take  
them seriously when he comes out.  
Fritz don't like mines."

"Who does?" I wanted to know.

"If you'd been here a little while  
ago, you'd seen a Commander comin'  
in with a big 'un slung under his  
counter. He brought the beastly  
thing in to analyse. The rest of his  
squadron followed at two knot inter-  
vals, and everything in harbor that  
had steam up scattered."

## The Admirable Commander

Presently I had the honor to meet  
a Lieutenant Commander-Admiral  
who had retired from the service, but,  
like others, had turned out again at  
the first flash of the guns, and now  
commands—he who had great ships  
erupting at his least signal—a  
squadron of trawlers for the protec-  
tion of the Dogger Bank Fleet. At  
present prices—let alone the chance  
of the paying—submarine men would  
fish in much warmer places. His flag  
ship is a multi-millionaire's private  
yacht. In her mixture of stark, car-  
penter, curtainless, carbolised present  
with her voluptuously curved, broad-  
decked, easy stairway past, she  
might be Queen Guinevere in the con-  
vent at Amesbury. And her Lieuten-  
ant Commander, most careful to pay  
all due compliments to Admirals who  
were midshipmen when he was a Com-  
mander, leads a congregation of very  
hard men indeed. They do precisely  
what he tells them to, and with him go  
through strange experiences, because  
they love him and because his lan-  
guage is volcanic and wonderful—what  
you might call Popocatecatapocalyptic. I  
saw the Old Navy making ready to  
lead out the New under a grey sky  
and a falling glass—the wisdom and  
cunning of the old man backed up by  
the passion and power of the younger  
breed, and discipline which had been  
his soul for half a century binding  
them all.

"What'll he do this time? I asked  
of the one who might know.

"He'll cruise between Two and  
Three East; but if you'll tell me what  
he won't do, it'd be more to the point!  
He's mine-hunting, I expect,  
just now."

## Wasted Material

Here is a digression suggested by  
the sight of a man I had known in  
other scenes, despatch riding round  
a fleet in a petrol-launch. There are  
many of his type, yachtsmen of sort  
accustomed to take chances, who do  
not hold masters' certificates and  
cannot be given sea-going commands.  
Like my friend, they do general  
utility—often in their own boats. This  
is a waste of good material. Nobody  
wants amateur navigators—the traffic  
lanes are none too wide as it is. But  
these gentlemen ought to be distributed  
among the Trawler Fleet as  
strictly combatant officers. A trawler  
skipper may be an excellent seaman,  
but slow with a submarine shelling  
and diving, or in cutting out enemy  
trawlers. The young ones who can  
master Q. F. work in a very short time  
would—though there might be fric-  
tion, a court-martial or two, and prob-  
ably losses at first—pay for their  
keep. Even a hundred or so of  
amateurs, more or less controlled by  
their squadron commanders, would  
make a happy beginning, and I am  
sure they would all be extremely  
grateful.

## Little Stories of Big Men

Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky,  
is telling this one during the idle  
hours. He was traveling through  
the mountainous section of his  
district recently and had to put up  
over night at the only hotel the rural  
community afforded. He said to the  
clerk when he entered:

"Where shall I autograph?"  
"Autograph?" queried the clerk.  
"Yes; sign my name, you know."  
"Oh, right here."

As he was signing his name in the  
register, in came three roughly  
clothed, unshorn mountaineers. One  
of the trio advanced to the desk.

"Will you autograph?" asked the  
clerk, his face aglow with the con-  
sciousness of superiority.

"Certainly," said the mountaineer,  
his face no less radiant than that  
of the clerk; "mine's bourbon."

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

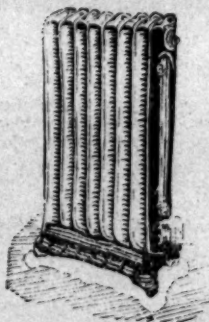
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## The Value Of Friendships

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

The days grow shorter, the nights grow longer;  
The headstones thicken along the way,  
And life grows sadder, but love grows stronger,  
For those who walk with us day by day.

The tear comes quicker, the laugh comes slower;  
The courage is lesser to do and dare;  
And the tide of joy in the heart falls lower,  
And seldom covers the reefs of care.

Just what is your idea and ideal  
of friendship?

What, according to your mind,  
are its responsibilities and obligations?

Friendship is a word we all use  
frequently and lightly, but how  
many of us live up to the require-  
ments of that word? Perhaps you  
have a friend of whose regard you  
have no question and who is equally  
certain of your own loyalty and  
affection. You are separated by  
miles, and you do not often meet.

You never think of this friend  
without a pleasant sensation and a  
happy consciousness that such a  
being exists, but do you let months  
and even years go by without "some  
expression" of this feeling?

Do you think your friend is so  
sure of you that no message is neces-  
sary? If so, there is a flaw in your  
armor of friendship. Have you a  
friend who is so close to you and  
whose generous confidence and good  
will are so great that you would not  
hesitate to call upon him for any  
favor?

If you have such a friend you are  
to be congratulated, but do you only  
write to that friend or make your-  
self felt in his life at times when  
you need a favor done?

If so, however deep is your appre-  
ciation and however strong is your  
gratitude, do not imagine that your  
friend is perfectly satisfied with the  
affection you bestow upon him.  
Even though he hears that you  
speak of him in the highest terms  
to others, even though in his heart  
he knows that you are appreciative  
and grateful, it would be a great  
pleasure to him if you sometimes  
sent a communication of kindly  
greeting and good will which did  
not end with a request for some  
favor to be done, some letter of in-  
roduction, some word of influence,  
some bit of advice or counsel.

He would like to feel that at times  
you were impelled by pure affection  
and interest in his welfare, a letter  
which contained neither request of  
nor thanks for favors.

But all true things in the world seem truer;  
And the better things of earth seem best,  
And friends are dearer, as friends are fewer,  
And love is all, as our sun dips west.

Then let us clasp hands as we walk together,  
And let us speak softly in love's sweet tone;  
For no man knows on the morrow whether  
We two pass on—or but one alone.

It is really a misfortune to make  
the sight of your penmanship an  
advance herald of a request of your  
friends. However liberal, generous  
and kind-hearted one may be, it  
becomes a bit irritating to the nerves  
to feel one is remembered enough to  
be appealed to only in times of need.

In this busy and hurried age long  
epistles are not needed or desired  
between friends.

Are you a young man or woman  
and have you been entertained in  
the homes of older people? Probably  
they invited you because they had  
children near your age, and you  
feel that your duty toward them is  
done of you entertain their young  
people at your own home or club  
occasionally.

But you would show a delicate  
and refined understanding of what  
real courtesy means if you some-  
times wrote to these older people a  
pleasant little note of friendship,  
referring to the past courtesies you  
had received at their hands.

## Our Deadly Habits

No. 1--Drinking At Meals

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.  
How many repetitions does it take  
for nonsense to become accepted as  
the sacred truth? Not very many  
apparently, provided that it is once  
enunciated with sufficient solemnity  
and perpendicularity of front. The  
world is full of "wise saws and modern  
instances," which most people accept

as implicitly and unquestioningly as  
they do the law of gravitation—if they  
happen to know what that is.

Yet when you take the sacrilegious  
and unheard-of step of demanding  
their credentials, asking them to pro-  
duce their Esquimaux, often all they  
have to show is that somebody at some  
time has enunciated them or set them  
down in print, and succeeding genera-  
tions of teachers and book-writers have  
simply repeated and kept on repeating  
them parrot fashion ever since.

How They Are Started  
All that is necessary, apparently, is  
to get a thing said, a rule printed in  
the text books (and so-called scientific  
text books were just as bad as the  
village whiskey club until twenty or  
thirty years ago), and then it does the  
rest and perpetuates itself auto-  
matically.

For instance, of all the popular rules  
of health which were preached to the  
young in the past, and indeed the  
present generation, none was more  
undisputed and more universally ac-  
cepted as gospel, whether lived up to  
or not, than the dictum that you must  
not drink water with your meals; or, if  
you did, as little as possible.

In support of this, a variety of  
stories were given; that it chilled the  
stomach, it diluted the gastric juice, it  
interfered with salivary digestion; but  
these were really superfluous; the thing  
was self-evident, pure wisdom handed  
down from the fathers, to be rejected  
at your peril. Everybody knew it;  
anyone could see that it must be so—  
which was really an excellent reason  
for suspecting that it was not so.

Fortunately, like most of our creeds,  
none of us succeeded in living up to it,  
and now our perverseness and our  
heresy have been triumphantly vin-  
dicated.

Tried and Convicted  
The law has actually been tried out  
upon half a dozen different squads of  
student volunteers on both sides of the  
Atlantic, with the triumphant and  
unanimous finding, in every test, that

the squad which drank the most pure  
water with their meals, ate the most  
food, did the best work, enjoyed the  
best health during the experiment,  
and got rid of their food waste cleaner  
and better than those who drank  
small amounts of water or none.

The squads that drank the least  
water, either none at all, or less than  
half a glass, came out at the foot of  
the list in every one of these  
categories.

In fact, there is every reason to  
shrewdly suspect that the real basis of  
this ancient saw was, like so many of  
our so-called health precepts about  
food, pure stinginess. Because the less  
water the household drank at their  
meals, the less food they consumed,  
and the lower the cost of their grocery  
bills.

Dr. Hutchinson will next discuss  
"Deadly Habit" no. 2, "Bolting Our  
Food."

Daysey Mayme and  
Her Folks

The man who makes his New  
Year resolutions—known, attains, the  
same disadvantage as the sinner who  
has been converted at a revival.

Every one, having heard the sinner  
publicly express a determination to  
be better, watches skeptically for  
proofs that he is behaving worse.

Some call this meanness. Others  
know it is human nature, accept it  
as such and keep their good resolu-  
tions locked in their breasts.

Daysey Mayme Appleton, without  
wasting any of her valuable time in  
analytical research of human motives,  
had discovered that her good resolu-  
tions brought a smile of scorn to her  
brother's face, and rather than pro-  
voke it she decided to keep her New  
Year resolutions secret.

For several days she had been un-  
avoidably prevented from doing her  
share of the housework by the labor  
attendant upon the thinking, and  
moulding and writing of her good  
intentions. One could not work, with  
any concentration on the abstract  
while facing anything so concrete as  
a dish, pan or a broom.

"Resolved," she wrote:  
"That I will pin a flower on  
Father's coat every morning; the at-  
tention will please him, and the

flower will serve to hide the lack of a  
button:

"That I will be more modest, ac-  
cording to the latest interpretation of  
modesty, alighting my skirts a little  
higher, and more carefully covering  
my ears:

"That I will spend more money.  
An economical daughter is no incen-  
tive to a father to get out and earn  
more:

"That I will regard no time nor  
occasion too sacred to call attention  
to my brother's hands; I would not  
be sisterly if I ever relaxed in the  
mental attitude of handing him a cake  
of soap:

"That I will have more guests at  
all seasons and times, remembering  
always that the strain of cooking for

them will incite my mother to higher  
culinary ambition, and that there is  
nothing more improving to the family  
than to be constantly invested with  
company manners;

"That I will prove my daughterly  
love by getting breakfast every  
morning."

These noble sentiments explain  
why Daysey Mayme is late to the  
table every morning. It would be  
impossible to keep her good resolu-  
tions if she did not constantly rein-  
force her memory, so she lies in bed  
while she reads them, and deplores  
greatly that the resolution to cook  
breakfast comes at the foot of the list.  
Every morning by the time she  
reaches it she finds breakfast has been  
cooked!

—FRANCES L. GARSDIE.

TELEPHONE 3088

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Specialities  
for  
Dinner Parties  
House Decorations  
Weddings and  
Funerals

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"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water  
applied like Distemper and drying as hard  
as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper  
Cost.

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Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai  
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Branch House of Actual Manufacturers  
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Optician

York Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

35 Nanking Road, Oct. 1920

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 11, 1916.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.85  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...  
 Bar Silver: 10.59  
 Copper Cash: 1860  
 Sovereigns:  
 buying rate @ 2-8 Tls. 7.74  
 Exch. @ 73.1-Mex. \$ 395  
 Peking Bar: 395  
 Native Interest: .05

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 26.6 d.  
 Bank rate of discount: 5%  
 Market rate of discount: 5%  
 3 m-s: 5%  
 4 m-s: 5%  
 6 m-s: 5%  
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d. 27.92  
 Ex. Paris on London, T.T. 27.92  
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 47.6  
 Consols: 140 1/4

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 2-7  
 Demand: 2-7 1/2  
 India: T.T. 192 1/2  
 Paris: T.T. 358  
 Hamburg: T.T. 358  
 New York: T.T. 61 1/2  
 Hongkong: T.T. 75 1/2  
 Japan: T.T. 81 1/2  
 Batavia: T.T. 140 1/4

## Banks' Buying Rates

London: 4 m-s Cds. 2-8  
 Demand: 2-8 1/2  
 6 m-s Cds. 2-8 1/2  
 12 m-s Cds. 2-8 1/2  
 Paris: 4 m-s Cds. 2-8 1/2  
 Demand: 2-8 1/2  
 Hamburg: 4 m-s Cds. 2-8 1/2  
 Demand: 2-8 1/2  
 New York: 4 m-s Cds. 64 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1-Hk. Tls. 7.02  
 Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. 3.92  
 1-Mark. 2.94  
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.48  
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.34  
 " 1-Ruppes. 2.14  
 " 1-Roubles. 2.28  
 " 1-Mex. 1.50

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

## Exchange Quotations

On Germany:  
 Tel. Transfers: 265 nom.  
 Demand: 265 1/2  
 Bank Drafts, 4 m-s: 267  
 Credits, 4 m-s: 267  
 Doco. Bills, 4 m-s: 310 1/2  
 Doco. Bills, 6 m-s: 313 1/2

## Chinese Exchange Rates

## Rates of Exchange

## Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.8575  
 Chinese Dollars, 72.75  
 On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2  
 On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2  
 On Newchwang, Demand, 84 1/2  
 On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2  
 On Chungking, Demand, 106 1/2  
 On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2  
 On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2  
 On Amoy, Demand, 73  
 On Swatow, Demand, 99 1/2  
 On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2  
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73 1/2  
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tels, 88 1/2  
 January 11, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

## Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—Following are today's rubber prices:  
 Plantation, First Latex:  
 Spot: 4s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.  
 April to June delivery: 2s. 11 1/2 d. to 4s. 0 1/2 d.  
 Tendency of market: Irregular and depressed. Closing steady.  
 Last Quotation, London, January 8:  
 Spot: 4s. 3d.  
 April to June delivery: 4s. 2 1/2 d.  
 Paid and sellers.  
 Tendency of market: Dull.

## Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office stating that, subject to audit, the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming Meeting:  
 A final dividend for the year of 12 1/2 s. per share, and Bonus in addition to dividend of 1 s. per share (subject to deduction of income tax).  
 Written off Bank Premises Account 50,000,000.  
 Carried forward to next half year about 330,000,000.

## December Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co. advise that the output of dry rubber from the Siam Mangis Estate for the month of December last should read 8,923 lbs. instead of 8,023 lbs.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
 102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## JAPAN'S EXPORTS LED BY A WIDE MARGIN

## Balance of 173 Million Yen For The Last Year—Change From 1914

The amount of Japan's foreign trade for the last 10 days in December was 23,765,000 yen in export and 13,360,000 yen in import, the balance of 10,405,000 yen being in favor of export. The total figures for the whole of the year were 706,002,000 yen in export, and 532,045,000 yen in import, the balance of 173,957,000 yen being in favor of export.

In reviewing the recent tendency of foreign trade, it will be observed that the trade in 1915 saw an excess of import over export of 123,000,000 yen, and the trade balance was so much adverse to the country. The trade in 1914, the year when war broke out, was naturally subject to changes. But the trade balance in that year was still adverse to the country to the amount of 4,600,000 yen. The tendency in trade for the first half of 1914 was favorable, but the sudden outbreak of the war brought about a drastic change and falling off in trade for the latter half of the year, but fortunately, for Japan the adverse trade balance was reduced to 4,600,000 yen. The year 1915 saw a great change in the trade balance due to various causes arising out of the war. In the earlier part of the year, the amount of export and import was smaller compared with preceding years, but as time elapsed, there was an increased demand for export, and already in the first half of the year, there was a balance favorable to this country to the amount of 12,000,000 yen. This tendency was more apparent in the latter half of the year and the balance for the whole year reached 173,957,000 yen. How the trade in 1915 differed with preceding years in many respects can be seen from the following table showing the export and import figures for the last six years.

	Export	Import	Total
1910	458,428	464,223	922,651
1911	447,423	513,895	961,318
1912	628,981	618,992	1,247,973
1913	632,460	729,421	1,361,881
1914	591,101	595,735	1,186,836
1915	706,002	532,045	1,238,047

Thus it will be seen that the year 1915 presented the biggest figures for export though the import figures ranked fourth.

It is also to be observed that since the first year of Meiji, only 18 out of 48 years showed any crude balance in favor of export. They were as follows:

## Balance in favor of export

	of export
1868	1,000 yen.
1875	4,860
1882	5,746
1883	8,275
1889	7,823
1884	4,198
1885	7,789
1886	16,707
1887	8,108
1888	250
1889	3,956
1891	16,600
1892	19,778
1893	1,455
1895	8,351
1906	4,970
1906	18,912

The total of trade balances in these 18 years was 134,272,000 yen, and less than the balance in 1910 to the extent of 39,685,000 yen.

Turning, however, to the movement of specie or bullion, there was a big outflow throughout the year. The outflow was conspicuous between March and September, the balance in favor of export of specie having once reached 37,005,000 yen. But due to the efforts of the Bank of Japan to import specie from abroad and to the improvement in the Japan-American exchange rate, the tendency has been counter-balanced since October, and according to the figures taken at the end of the year, the export of bullion and specie from the beginning of the year was 44,566,000 yen, and the import 24,297,000 yen. But the amount of gold won in home and Chinese mines in 1915 reached over 20,000,000 yen, and the deficit caused by this outflow of gold can be made good by the new output.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital: £500,000.00

Paid Up Capital: £50,000.00

## A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-15) £9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed £5,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

## British-American Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR & Co.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK

## Closing Quotations

## Banks

H. K. & S. B. 830 B.  
 Chartered 652.  
 Russo-Asiatic R. 197 1/2 N.  
 Cathay, ordy. 2.35 B.  
 Cathay, pref. 6.70.

## Marine Insurances

Canton 3415.  
 North China Tls. 182 1/2.  
 Union of Canton 950 B.  
 Yangtze 3270 S.

## Fire Insurances

China Fire 1152 B.  
 Hongkong Fire 3410 B.

## Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 125 B.  
 Indo-China Def. 806. 6d. B.  
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 19 1/2.  
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 32 B.  
 Kochien Tls. 20 B.

## Mining

Kaiping Tls. 12.35 S.  
 Oriental Cons. 355.  
 Philippine Tls. 3 S.  
 Raub Tls. 3.35 B.

## Docks

Hongkong Dock 884 B.  
 Shanghai Dock Tls. 61 1/2.  
 New Eng. Works Tls. 9 1/2 B.

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 93 B.  
 Hongkong Wharf 877 B.

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land. Tls. 106 1/2 B.  
 China Land Tls. 50 N.  
 Shanghai Land Tls. 106 1/2.  
 Wei-hai-wei Land Tls. 3.  
 Central Stores 56.85 B.  
 China Realty (ord.) Tls. 60 B.  
 China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B.

## Cotton Mills

E-wo Tls. 147 1/2 B.  
 E-wo Pref. Tls. 111 B.  
 International Tls. 72 B.  
 International Pref. Tls. 76 B.  
 Lauch-kung-mow Tls. 71 B.  
 Soy Chee Tls. 41 1/2.  
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92 1/2.  
 Kung Yik Tls. 15 1/2.  
 Yangtzeppoo Tls. 5 1/2 B.  
 Yangtzeppoo Pref. Tls. 111 B.

## Industrials

Anglo-German Br'y 995 N.  
 Butler Tile Tls. 23 N.  
 China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.  
 China Sugar 1129 N.  
 Green Island Tls. 36 N.  
 Langkat Tls. 5.  
 Major Bros. Tls. 140 B.

## Stores

Hall & Holtz 116 B.  
 Llewellyn 102 1/2.  
 Lane, Crawford 100.  
 Moutrie 338 N.  
 Watson 30 1/2.  
 Weeks 118 B.

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 19 1/2.  
 Amherst Tls. 23 B.  
 Anglo-Java Tls. 17 B.  
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
 Ayer Tawah Tls. 50.  
 Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 2 1/2.  
 Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 2 1/2.  
 Bute Tls. 2 1/2.  
 Chemor United Tls. 2 1/2.  
 Chempedak Tls. 18 B.  
 Cheng Tls. 5 1/2.  
 Consolidated Tls. 6.  
 Dominion Tls. 22 S.  
 Gula Kalumpung Tls. 13 1/2.  
 Java Consolidated Tls. 28 S.  
 Kamunting Tls. 15 S.  
 Kapala Tls. 170.  
 Kapayan Tls. 20.  
 Kanan Tls. 22.  
 Koroek Java Tls. 17 1/2 S.  
 Padang Tls. 23.  
 Pengkalen Durian Tls. 16 1/2.  
 Permatia Tls. 8 1/2.  
 Repah Tls. 2 S.  
 Samagga Tls. 1 1/2 B.  
 Seekee Tls. 11 1/2 S.  
 Semambu Tls. 2 1/2 S.  
 Semawang Tls. 27 S.  
 Shanghai Klebang Tls. 5 1/2.  
 Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 1/2 B.  
 Shal Mahy-Pref. Tls. 32 B.  
 Sunda Tls. 3 1/2 B.  
 Sungai Duri Tls. 17 S.  
 Sua Manggis Tls. 8 1/2 B.  
 Taiping Tls. 2 1/2 B.  
 Tanah Merah Tls. 12.10 S.  
 Tebong Tls. 35 S.  
 Uobri Tls. 2.80.  
 Ziangbe Tls. 9.90.

## Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber Tls. 160 B.  
 Cutty Dairy Tls. 15 B.  
 Shal Elec. and Asb. 32 N.  
 Shanghai Trams Tls. 91 B.  
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 51 B.  
 Horse Bazaar Tls. 30.  
 Shanghai Mercury Tls. 20.  
 Shal Telephone Tls. 98.  
 Shal Waterworks Tls. 300.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

## Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 598

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 10 was 123 tons."

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 11, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

## Official

Langkat Tls. 36.00  
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 61.00  
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.00  
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.50  
 Anglo Java Tls. 17.00  
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.50  
 Bute Tls. 2.15  
 Chemors Tls. 2.50  
 Chemors Tls. 2.40  
 Seekees Tls. 11.75  
 Seekees Tls. 11.50  
 Semambus Tls. 2.50  
 Sua Manggis Tls. 8.50  
 Sungai Duri Tls. 17.00  
 Sungai Duri Tls. 16.50  
 Tanah Merah Tls. 12.00  
 Tanah Merah Tls. 12.10  
 Almas Tls. 19.00  
 Bukit Tls. 7.50

## Direct Business Reported:

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.50  
 Chengs Tls. 5.75  
 Kroweeks Tls. 24

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 11, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

## Official

Bukits Tls. 7.75 cash  
 Gulas "T" Tls. 13.50 cash  
 Senawangs Tls. 26.00 cash  
 Samagagas Tls. 1.60 cash  
 Kotas Tls. 17.00 cash  
 Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash  
 Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash  
 Yatsopoo (Pref.) Tls. 110.00 cash  
 Semambus Tls. 2.50 cash  
 Kiehangs C.N.I. Tls. 5.75 cash  
 Bute Tls. 2.10  
 Bukit Tls. 7.75 January  
 Consolidated Tls. 5.50  
 Kroweeks Tls. 25.00 cash  
 Anglo Javass Tls. 17.00 January  
 Ziangbees Tls. 9.50 cash  
 Pahangs Tls. 3.20 cash

## Direct

Batu Anama Tls. 2.80 cash  
 Consolidated Tls. 5.50 cash  
 Consolidated Tls. 5.40 cash  
 Almas Tls. 19.00 cash

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3593-4492.

## CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

## "THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking  
 Authorized Capital: \$20,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital: 14,000,000  
 Fully Paid Up Capital: 4,000,000  
 Liabilities: 10,000,000

## Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Territorial General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.  
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.  
 Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.  
 Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.  
 Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.  
 BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

## Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

## FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam: Manila, Seattle  
 Bangkok: Malta, Semarang  
 Batavia: Melbourne, Singapore  
 Benkoen: Milan, Soerabaya  
 Bombay: Moscow, Sydney  
 Calcutta: New York, Tokio  
 Cheribon: Osaka, Vladivostok  
 Hongkong: Padang, Wellington  
 Honolulu: Paris, Yokohama  
 London: Rangoon  
 Macassar: San Francisco

## CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 2 1/2% per annum; in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 200 respectively.

## FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.  
 YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.  
 Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital: £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund: £1,800,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders: £1,200,000

## Head Office:

33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hongkong, Penang  
 Bankok, Hioho, Puket  
 Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon  
 Bombay, Karachi, Saigon  
 Calcutta, Klang, Seremban  
 Canton, Kobe, Shanghai  
 Cebu, Kuala-Lumpur, Singapore  
 Colombo, Madras, Sourabaya  
 Delhi, Malacca, Taiping  
 Foochow, Manila, Tientsin  
 Haiphong, Medan, Yokohama  
 Hankow, New York

## Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

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## HARVARD WILL BEGIN ITS MILITARY TRAINING

President Lowell Announces Addition of Course to Curriculum of Oldest University

Cambridge, Mass., December 9.—Harvard University today officially enlisted in the movement for preparedness, when President Lowell announced that a course in military science would be added to the curriculum at the next semester. All the members of the class will be required to enrol for the government correspondence courses on military tactics. The training in the science of military affairs will be supplemented by military drill.

### MR. CHESHIRE STRICKEN

New York, N.Y., Dec. 8.—F. D. Cheshire, the American consul-general at Canton, has been stricken with paralysis. While his physicians state he will recover, it is probable that the attack will force his retirement from active consular work.

## Dynamiting Trial Ends; Schmidt Found Guilty

Los Angeles, California, December 31.—A verdict of murder in the first degree has been returned by the jury in the case of Matthew A. Schmidt whose trial for connection with the Times dynamiting plot was ended several days ago. The trial has been in progress for over a month, during which time hundreds of witnesses have been called. The testimony in the Schmidt trial consisted mainly of letters, bank checks and signatures taken from the files of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in Indianapolis connecting Schmidt with the plot to destroy the Times building and in aiding in carrying out the plan originating with the McNamara brothers. During the trial of Schmidt there was constant reference to J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers' Association from 1910 to 1912 and who is now serving a long prison sentence for the part which he and his brother played in the destruction of the Times building.

## Secretary Daniels Outlines \$500,000,000 Navy Plan

**Battleships Still the Prime Need, with Battlecruisers Next in order; 27 First Line Dreadnoughts, 6 Battlecruisers in 1921**

Washington, December 12.—Full details of Secretary Daniels' continuous naval construction program involving the expenditure of half a billion gold dollars in the course of the next five years are contained in his annual report as head of the Navy Department, made public tonight.

Battleships are still the primary need, he declares. Mr. Daniels says: "As in the case of submarines, so in the case of battle cruisers, the particular course of the present war does not justify the prevalent exaggerated idea of their importance."

On account of congestion of work in both the navy yards and civil establishments, Mr. Daniels proposes to begin work on two battleships and two cruiser only during the first year.

The Navy in 1921  
If Secretary Daniels' program is carried out, the Navy would be composed of the following vessels built or building in 1921: battleships, first line, 27; battle cruisers, 6; battleships, second line, 25; armored cruisers, 10; scout cruisers, 13; cruisers, first class, 5; cruisers, second class, 3; cruisers, third class, 10; destroyers, 108; fleet submarines, 18; coast submarines, 157; monitors, 6; gunboats, 20; supply ships, 4; fuel ships, 15; transports, 4; tenders to torpedo vessels, 5; special types, 8; ammunition ships, 2.

Emphasizing the need of battle cruisers, which the navy now lacks, and of more scouts, Secretary Daniels says:

"It is a notable fact that in every naval event of consequence which has occurred in the North Sea area the leading parts have been taken by vessels of the battle cruiser and scout types and it is evident that had either been at a disadvantage. When the battle cruiser type was first brought out it was argued that it could lie in the line with battleships and be used as a battleship upon occasion. Experience of the war, however, seems to indicate that their primary function will be independent action and that if a possible antagonist is possessed of any material number of vessels whose speed enables them to certainly elude the battleship and which are so powerful that they need not apprehend torpedo craft, it is necessary to have the battle cruiser to cope with them."

**As To Battlecruisers**  
"In case of war, the country having the superior fleet probably will control the sea, but experience has demonstrated the fact that fast cruisers may keep the sea for an indefinite period, obtaining supplies and coal from captured merchantment and in the meantime do an incalculable damage to commerce and lines of communication of the country with the more powerful navy, without fast cruisers of equal or greater power, both in speed and armament, the real control of the sea and protection to commerce and lines of communication cannot be assured."

The aggregate estimates for the next fiscal year for the up-keep of the present naval establishment, the continuance of work on vessels already begun and the commencement of work on the five year program are \$217,652,174. of this amount \$28,369,127 would go to continue the ships authorized by the last Congress, and \$189,283,047 would be devoted to new construction it is hoped the present Congress will authorize. This makes \$85,372,127 for the first year for "increase of the navy." The specific amounts to be expended annually during the five year period as well as the units of construction called for in the five year \$500,000,000 building program already have been made public by Mr. Daniels.

### Merchant Marine Auxiliary

As to auxiliary ships for the navy, Mr. Daniels points out that the ideal way to secure them would be to have Congress authorize the construction of government-owned ships upon navy specifications to be utilized for commerce in time of peace and be ready for navy purposes in the event of hostilities.

"Such a policy," says the Secretary, "would give to the navy, without cost for its operation during peace, a perfect auxiliary. Of course, these ships should be built upon navy plans and manned by American citizens trained under Navy regulations which would make them efficient in time of war."

Having dealt exhaustively with the proposed five year building program, Mr. Daniels turns to the discussion of questions of personnel and recom-

### Points In Report Of The Navy Secretary

The U. S. navy needs battleships first of all; then battle cruisers and fast scouts.

Work will be begun on two battleships and two cruisers the first year of the five year program. The Secretary recommends a government-owned merchant marine, to furnish naval auxiliaries in time of war.

The promotion of officers by seniority should be "torn up by the roots."

The Annapolis Academy should be filled and 7,500 seamen, 2,500 apprentices and 1,500 marines should be added to the navy.

Every navy yard should have a shipbuilding plant.

A government armor plant and projectile factory should be established and oil bearing lands reserved for the navy.

mends first of all that the present system of promotion of officers by seniority be "torn up by the roots." Characterizing it as "the ideal system for rewarding mediocrity in the same manner as resource and initiative and great ability" the Secretary in advising promotion by selection says it is the system which is adopted in practically every walk of industrial life. The present system he says results in "arrival at command rank late in life" and "absolute lack of professional incentive throughout all grades." Promotion by selection he says would place officers specially adapted for command rank in places of responsibility while they are in the prime of their vitality and ability and with years of service ahead of them.

### Other Recommendations

Other important recommendations may be thus summarized: Amendment of retirement laws so all officers will be eligible for retirement after 41 years service, rather than at the age of 62.

Computation of retirement pay on the basis of length of service and degree of disability.

Increase in Naval Academy appointments to full capacity of the institution.

More liberal naval militia appropriations including \$250,000 for vessels for Minnesota and Illinois detachments.

Increase of 7,500 men, 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines to man ships soon to be completed.

Establishment of a shipbuilding plant at every navy yard and installations at Mare Island and Philadelphia yards to permit construction of battleships in those yards.

Establishment of a research laboratory for the navy consulting board.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for new engines for battleship North Dakota, scout cruiser Salem and destroyers Mayrant and Henley.

Construction of a government armor plant and projectile factory.

Adequate legislation to obtain for the navy more reserves of oil-bearing lands.

An appropriation of \$8,000,000 as the first instalment of a fund of \$25,000,000 for reserve ammunition, and reserve guns.

### Would Build Merchantmen In American Navy Yards

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 16.—Secretary Redfield, addressing the Civic Club last night, proposed that the government, as one way of assisting in the re-establishment of the American merchant marine, should construct merchant steamers in the government navy yards and either sell the ships to American shipping men at cost or lease them on favorable terms to Americans, with the proviso that the government could take them over for use as naval auxiliaries in war.

This would meet the demand of American shipping interests for cheap ships able to operate in competition with ships built in foreign shipyards, while it would also provide the government with an available supply of auxiliaries in time of war.

The secretary expressed his belief that few of the ships now coming into American registry from foreign registry would return to their former flags at the conclusion of the war in Europe. The nations now at war would encourage the owners to retain their acquired American registry, while legislation might be enacted by Congress making the return of the registration of these ships conditional only through sanction of the American government.

Referring to the need of merchantmen for possible naval auxiliaries, the United States now had only 500 ships which could, under any circumstance, be commandeered for government purposes, while Great Britain has 3,000.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on January 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	15-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samoli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	\$1.50-2.00
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18

Turkey		
Teal	each	50-55
Wild Duck	"	14-16
Wild Geese	"	30-35
Woodcock	"	30-40
Wild Pigeon	"	50-60
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	14-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichest	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Pineboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.40
Parmpis	per lb.	3-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	3-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.55
Rice	per 200 lb.	7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00
Brass	"	\$2.05
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tia. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tia. 16.00
Coke	"	Tia. 12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00
E. KILNER		

## MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Brit.	Frsh.	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30*	8.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Manchuria via Dalny	Niitaka Maru	noon	12.30	12.30	..	..	12.30	12.30	11.30*
Swatow	Yessfeld	12.30	..	12.30	..	..	12.30	12.30	noon
Chingwangtao	Niitaka Maru	12.30	..	12.30	..	..	12.30	12.30	noon
Tientsin and Dalren	Hain Peking	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	01.00	0.30
Ningpo	Kailin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Friday except Sunday)	Kaobing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Talshun	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Shangtung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Tatung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Awa Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kiangfoo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Awa Maru	7.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Yawata Maru	8.30	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	8.00
Japan, U.S.A.	Awa Maru	..	..	5.00	..	15.00	5.00	05.00	7.30
Hongkong and beyond	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo via Tientsin	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Amping	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo and Wanchow	Talshun	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shangtung	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantai	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Chefoo	Yawata Maru	..	15.00	5.00	..	..	5.10	09.00	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	via Fukow	7.00	08.30	08.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Europe via Siberia	Protons	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Tomorrow.									
Chingwangtao	Protons	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	..
Friday, Jan. 14.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Pozna	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'amsu, Canada	Pozna	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Loonyi	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin, Manchuria via Dalny	Kobe Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
J'pan & U. S. A.	Haknel Maru	8.30	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Loonyi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Haknel M.	..	15.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	09.00	5.30
Saturday, Jan. 15.									
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kiangtin	..	8.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chams	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kialing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Fukow	7.00	08.30	08.00	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Jan. 17.									
Hongkong	Ashui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	via Fukow	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Jan. 18.									
Hankow	Toyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'amsu, Canada	Sado Maru	..	..	5.00	..	15.00	5.00	..	5.00
U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan, & U.S.A.	Sado Maru	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	09.00	8.30



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## Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.  
(Swiss Establishment)Will sell within their salesroom  
134-135A, Szechuen Road,  
On Saturday, the 15th inst.  
at 10 a.m.

## Superior Household

## Furniture and Effects.

Brass mounted Bedsteads,  
Bedroom Suites with Beveled  
Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs,  
Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets,  
Escrittoires, Carpets, Rugs,  
Brass mounted Iron Fenders,  
Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets,  
Comforters, etc., etc.  
And a long line of useful Sundries

Now on View

## JUST ARRIVED!

## AUSTRALIAN

## FRESH CREAMERY

## BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,  
95 cts. per lb.

## SAM JOE &amp; Co.

1114, Broadway

Phone 1095

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

## CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

In the Matter of the Hongkong  
Companies Ordinance 1911

AND

In the Matter of the Shanghai  
Kelantan Rubber Estates,  
Limited (1910)

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February 1916 being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to ERNEST ANTHONY MEASOR of No. 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road Shanghai the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

DATED this 7th day of January, 1916.

E. A. MEASOR,

Liquidator.

8413

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11MOTOR?  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## OMAR KHAYYAM

II.  
Dreaming when  
Down's Left Hand  
was in the Sky  
I heard a Voice  
within the Tavern  
Cry:  
"Awake my Little  
One, and fill the Cup  
Before Life's  
Liquor in its Cup  
be dry."

O'BILL KHAYSMITH  
Dreaming that  
Down's Left Hand  
was in the Sky  
I heard a Voice  
within the Tavern  
Cry:  
"Chop-chop, Ah  
Nee and fill the  
Lady's Cup  
Before this Quart  
of Upper Crust be  
dry."

"UPPER CRUST" IS  
THE BEST AMERICAN  
RYE WHISKY

ASK O'BILL  
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.  
Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB  
NEW STABLES.  
NOTICE.

THE attention of Members is  
directed to the notice posted  
on the notice-board in the Grand  
Stand re application for stabling  
accommodation in the New Stables  
now nearing completion.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary.

NOTICE

OWING to the death of our  
Chinese Manager, Mr. Chang  
Sze Shen; under instructions from  
our Peking Head Office and until  
further notice, the undersigned  
have taken charge of the Shanghai  
Branch.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS  
F. SLACHMUYLDERS,  
ZEE PAO CHI

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**Willard**

**Shocking!**

It's a pleasant shock, however, to find out how much real value you can get from Willard Storage Battery Service. Come in and we'll connect you with it.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.**  
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

## KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th, 7th and 12th February, 1916

Entries Close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 13th January, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,  
International Recreation Club.  
8390The Permata Rubber Estate,  
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. RICHARDS,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

To The Public: Because of the explosion on the line of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway last Saturday night, Mr. A. C. Clear, General Manager of the line, makes the following statement for the benefit of patrons:

Every precaution will be taken by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to protect its passengers because the road is jealous of its record for freedom from accidents.

## INSHALLAH DAIRY FARM

71, Ward Road Phone 2315

All Dairy Supplies are of the

BEST.

Eggs for Eating or Hatching

The Breed that Pays is the Breed that Pays

Place your orders now for

Leghorns

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Minorcas

Rhode Island Reds, and all

others.

Belgian Hares.

Homer (carrier) Pigeons

A Swiss Goat for Service.

Inshallah Nursery,

Poinsettias, 15 large blooms, \$1.00

Ferns, Lilies, etc., etc.

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## Classified Advertisements

1 cent a Word  
Minimum Charge 20 centsAll Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR

MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from \$55. Table Boarders \$45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

TO LET, near Rifle Range, well-

furnished double bedroom, with board. Suitable for two friends or married couple. Every convenience. Only requires seeing. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

8398-J-13

TO LET, furnished, one large

room. Bathroom and verandah attached. 51, Range Road.

8389-J-16

TO LET, large furnished room

with bathroom and verandah. \$20 per month. Range Road, Phone 2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, large and small furnish-

ed room, with bathroom attached. Excellent table, moderate price. 33, Boone Road.

8367-J-12

TO LET, very large room, with

bathroom and verandah attached, facing lawn, also room adjoining bathroom on upper floor. Opposite Race Course. Reasonable terms. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnish-

ed home for a few months, from March. Rent moderate. Wayside district. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-15

TO LET, with full board, at 28,

Carter Road, one large bed-sitting room, with bath.

8344

TO LET for one or two persons,

well-furnished room with full board, in a private German family. \$60 month. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

8322-J-12

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,

furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8378 J. 31

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house in Northern district, with a fair-sized garden; 35 to 40 Taels. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

8409-J-15

WANTED, small four-roomed

house or bungalow, from February 1st; Northern district preferred. Send particulars to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

8373-J-12

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOM, with use of typewriter, to let at nominal rental. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

8394-J-13

FIRST FLOOR of large godown,

conveniently located, to let. Rent reasonable, with immediate possession. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

8330-J-12

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a four roomed-house, furnished. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

8408-J-13

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-16

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

T.F.

Yours to  
You—  
Ours to Us

Your 'phone is handy to you—our 'phone is handy to us. Between your 'phone and ours is established an ideal way for you to fill your WANT.

Just a 'phone call. Think the ad out as you dictate it. Our operator is trained to help. Then, in a "jiffy" it's told to the whole city.



## TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and vice versa, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has con-

siderable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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